"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,446. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recovering.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Radicals in Parliament, according to THE TIMES's special correspondent, have seized the opportunity afforded by the Transvaal crisis to attack Mr. Chamberlain, who has admitted that he owned shares in the Niger Company when in the Government. The war preparations still go on in England, and men are working overtime at the Woolwich Arsenal. More artillery, with machine guns, have been ordered to the Cape. THE TIMES's special correspondent says that the Shamrock's trial race will take place soon. A report that the cup challenger is leaking is denied by Sir Thomas Lipton. Shamrock has been placed in dry dock. The American Line steamship Paris has been floated clear of the rocks and will be towed to Falmouth at once, unless the unforeseen should occur. The exposure of the Orleanist plot is regarded with little attention in London. Mrs. Druce, who claims the title and estates of the Duke of Portland for her son, has received strong financial backing to prosecute her suit.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

A committee of the Grand Army began an investigation of the Pension Bureau.

The rumor of Secretary Alger's impending resignation was revived and he did not deny it, but hinted that he might make a statement to-day. It is said that he may be required to explain the granting of certain concessions in the West Indies.

Gov. Roosevelt and United States Senator Platt had a conference yesterday afternoon lasting between two and three hours. Senator Platt said that among the subjects discussed were Gov. Roosevelt's recent visit to Washington to consult with the President as to New York State appointments in the army, the proposed fusion ticket in New York County this Fall, and the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench.

Page 2.

The Distilling Company of America, capital $125,000,000, was incorporated in New Jersey yesterday.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has been summoned to Oyster Bay by Gov. Roosevelt for a conference. He will go Friday.

The work of remodeling the Grand Central Station, which is to be much enlarged and improved, will be begun within a few days.

A contract for a big electrical plant to run cars on the elevated road of the Manhattan Railway Company has been closed.

Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri said yesterday that all the published reports about what the Democratic National Committee will do in Chicago next week are mere speculation.

Russell Sage denied yesterday the story circulated that he wished to retire from business, and that he had been dropped from Directorates. He said he was as much interested in affairs as ever.

Representatives of the United States Civil Service Commission began a hearing on the charge that Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire had violated the law in soliciting money for campaign purposes from Federal office holders. Mr. Gallinger's colleague, Senator Chandler, was one of the complainants.

Page 3.

The John F. Baudouine bankruptcy proceedings were continued yesterday before Theodor Aub, referee in bankruptcy.

All the passengers of the steamer Portia, which was wrecked near Halifax, reached that city yesterday, with the exception of an Assyrian boy named Basha, who was drowned. The steamer is sunk in deep water.

Page 4.

The Katrina won the ocean race of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Four schooners finished less than five minutes apart.

The Columbia was taken for another trial spin on the Sound yesterday, and Capt. Barr said that she worked more satisfactorily than heretofore.

Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis talked last night at a New York hotel with a TIMES reporter regarding the situation in the Philippines. He was in command of a brigade in Luzon.

Page 5.

F. B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Philadelphia.

The New York Baseball team defeated the Pittsburgs yesterday. The St. Louis team was beaten in Brooklyn.

At Brighton Beach the races yesterday were won by May Hempstead, Shoreham, Lady Madge, Firearm, Sarmatian, and Kirkwood.

Page 6.

A committee of the Grand Army of the Republic began an investigation of the Pension Bureau.

There is a hitch in the reciprocity treaty negotiations with France, owing to the fact that the concessions made by the United States do not meet with much favor in Paris.

Several bankers of New Jersey yesterday expressed the opinion that the rule of the New York Clearing House charging a small percentage on the collection of out-of-town checks is a good one, and is likely to be adopted in other cities.

Page 7.

Much sympathy was expressed in shipping circles yesterday with Capt. Watkins of the Paris, who has been suspended, and experts discussed the responsibility of Captains in connection with an order issued to its officers by the Atlantic Transport Line.

Page 12.

Successful tests with high explosives were conducted at Sandy Hook yesterday.

Police Captain John T. Stephenson yesterday filed a claim, under the provisions of the 1hearn act, for $14,556.90.

The obstructionists in the Council scored another victory yesterday by defeating action on three of the most important bond issues pending before that branch of the Municipal Assembly.

Albert Crosby, formerly of Chicago, has been examined here in bankruptcy proceedings at the instance of Western creditors. He says he gave his whole fortune to his wife, and possesses only some old clothes.

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Legal Notes.—Page 12.
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CURZON CHAPEL DOOMED.

Duke of Marlborough Nearly Late to Dine at Windsor.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—In consequence of street improvements in Mayfair and the erection of the new residence of the Duke of Marlborough, Curzon Chapel will be pulled down and its large congregation dispersed.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough recently dined with the Queen at Windsor and spent the night there. The Duke attended the meet of the Four-in-Hand Club and only reached Windsor on the minute.

State Printing Award Contested.

ALBANY, July 11.—Justice Chester today issued a writ of certiorari, directed to the State Printing Board, upon the petition of the Brandow Printing Company, which was one of the three lowest bidders for the legislative printing for the two years commencing Oct. 1, 1899. The Brandow Printing Company's bid was figured to be $115,000, and that of John A. McCarthy $138,000. The Brandow bid was rejected by the board, Secretary of State McDonough dissenting, on the ground that the certified check for $6,500 accompanying it did not conform with the statute under which the contract was to be awarded, inasmuch as it was not 5 per cent. of the bid. The contract was awarded to Mr. McCarthy. The writ is returnable within twenty days.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SCORED

Radicals Seize the Transvaal Crisis as an Opportunity.

WAR PREPARATIONS GO ON

Artillery, Machine Guns, and Munitions Hurried to the Cape—Working Overtime at Woolwich.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Chamberlain and the question of the dum-dum bullet are very much to the fore, and the Radicals are doing their best to score off both. As Mr. Chamberlain has explained, he has shares in the Niger Company. The latter was bought by the Government, and all of his colleagues were aware of Mr. Chamberlain's ownership of shares in the company.

The admission of the Colonial Secretary is not satisfactory to the Radicals, who quote Mr. Chamberlain on Sir Hercules Robinson when the latter was appointed Governor of Cape Colony. Sir Hercules had shares in the De Beers Company, and Mr. Chamberlain said in the House:

"I may admit that in no conceivable circumstance will Robinson be improperly influenced by his previous connection with these speculations, but something more than that is expected of a person appointed to represent the Queen in a colonial Government."

So the Radicals are throwing Mr. Chamberlain's words in his teeth and are saying that he is not as Caesar's wife should have been. Still, rough and smooth apparently come alike to him, and his demeanor remains unruffled.

Mr. Michael Davitt again to-day in the House asked the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, Mr. George Wyndham, if the dum-dum bullet was still used in the service. This is the bullet discussed in the Peace Commission. Mr. Wyndham answered affirmatively. He also said "Yes" in a most casual way when asked if the paragraph published in the papers the other day describing the dispatch of special service officers to South Africa was communicated by the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Meantime preparations for war are proceeding. The Ghoorka and Scott are taking out thousands of tons of commissariat stores, and at Woolwich the men are working overtime making waterproof coverings for military wagons and temporary storehouses. In view of President Krüger's concessions, there can be no war, but England is prepared this time to accomplish her ends if her demands are not acceded to.

LONDON, July 11.—The Seventy-third Battery of Artillery has been ordered to South Africa, making the fifth battery of field artillery now under orders for the Cape. All the gun-carriages of these batteries are being painted to match the local color.

Thirty machine guns were shipped to the Transvaal to-day.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, during the course of a reply to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House, on the subject of President Krüger's latest proposals, said that in the absence of fuller information it was impossible to be certain as to the practical effect of the franchise scheme. But, so far as he was able to judge, it would have no immediate effect on the representation of the Outlanders in the First Volksraad, and he was not certain the Outlanders would be able to carry any of the new seats allotted to them in the Rand until a very much later date.

Queensland Offers Military Aid.

BRISBANE, Queensland, July 11.—The Government of Queensland has cabled to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, offering 250 mounted infantry, with a machine gun, for service in South Africa in case of hostilities between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

British Ships in Delagoa Bay.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, July 11.—The British second-class cruiser Doris and the first-class gunboat Widgeon, with Rear Admiral Sir Robert H. Harris, in command of the Cape and West Africa Station, on board the cruiser, have arrived here.

The Chicago at Cape Town.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The arrival of the cruiser Chicago at Capt Town, South Africa, has been reported to the Navy Department. Admiral Howison has remained inland, and is now at Johannesburg, whence he will go to Cape Town to join the cruiser.

WORK FOR 1,500 MEN.

South Chicago Furnace Company in Operation—Idle Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—After remaining idle five years, the big furnaces of the South Chicago Furnace Company are operating again.

Employment for nearly five hundred iron-workers already is provided. As soon as the material is on hand fifteen hundred men will be employed. The plant was formerly controlled by the Calumet Iron and Steel Company, and was known as the Irondale Furnaces. When the establishment was turning out its product a settlement was formed in the neighborhood. After the furnaces closed Irondale became deserted, but owing to the opening of the plant at least 300 families already have returned.

MRS. RICH FIGHTS EXTRADITION.

Says Mexican Authorities Want Her Only to Take Her Jewels.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 11.—Mrs. John D. Rich, whose extradition trial for the alleged murder of her husband in Jaurez, Mexico, was recently completed before the United States Commissioner at El Paso, the case now being before the State Department at Washington for final review, has again appealed to Gov. Sayers for intercession in her behalf, and the Governor has forwarded to Secretary of State Hay all information and papers bearing on the case which had been placed in his hands by Mrs. Rich, with the request that they be given careful and weighty consideration before judgment is finally passed on the guilt of the accused woman.

Mrs. Rich claims that she is the object of prejudice and persecution, and that a plot exists to turn her over to the Mexican authorities regardless of her guilt or innocence, in order that she may be finally bereft of her jewels and other property valued at several thousand dollars, which are now in the hands of the Mexican authorities.

VILLAGES DO NOT CONSOLIDATE.

Fishkill Landing and Matteawan Could Not Agree Upon a Name.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., July 11.—The same feeling which for twenty-five years has prevented the consolidation of the twin villages of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan showed itself in the vote upon the question taken to-day, and the proposition was defeated. It was the same stumbling block, the question of a name.

A bill was put through the last Legislature so that the people might have a vote. This bill allowed villages to consolidate, there having been no such provision in the law. Gov. Roosevelt signed the bill. A joint meeting of the two boards was held, but neither board would agree to relinquish its identity. Finally William H. Badeau offered $20,000 in cash to have the villages named after him. The offer was declined, and after several meetings in which there was a dead-lock, one of the Fishkill Landing board, rather than see the matter drop, agreed that the new village be called Matteawan.

Then Fishkill Landing people, who had generally favored the consolidation, began working against it. They still favored the general proposition, but would not agree to the name of Matteawan. This angered the Matteawan people, who proclaimed that they did not care to live with such people, any way. There has been a lively canvass, and when the votes were counted to-night there was a majority of 117 against consolidation.

The sentiment now is strongly in favor of presenting a bill to the next Legislature providing for uniting the villages into a city and dropping both names.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY TEXANS.

Relief Reached Twenty Thousand People Yesterday—Rumors That Speculators Belittle Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 11.—No less than 20,000 hungry men, women, and children in the flooded districts of Texas were fed by the bountiful hand of charity to-day. It is probable that there were a few thousand sufferers in the remote districts of the blighted region who did not receive their quota of food, but this was through no fault of the many committees who have active charge of the relief and distributing work.

The worst condition of affairs in the inundated region now exists in Brazoria and Fort Bend Counties, and it will probably be several days before there is much improvement in that section. Six State Penitentiary convicts lost their lives in Fort Bend County yesterday by drowning. The Penitentiary Board will meet here to-morrow to take action in regard to the heavy loss of crops and property on the convict plantations, which are still under water.

Gov. Sayers received a telegram to-day from W. Gerard of Baltimore stating that the extent of the damage to crops and the suffering of the people is being belittled for cold-blooded mercenary purposes, and that the New York cotton speculators are heavily short on the market for that reason. The telegram concludes by asking the Governor to discredit the reports, and let the world at large know the true condition of affairs. The Governor replied by wiring Mr. Gerard that he will not allow himself to become involved with the gamblers in cotton, on either side. The Governor does not hesitate to say, however, that the loss to the cotton crop is as great as has been estimated in any of the published reports. The loss will considerably exceed 500,000 bales.

S. Tallaferri, Chairman of the Harris County Relief Committee, wired Gov. Sayers to-day as follows:

"Our advices show enough supplies of bacon, flour, and cornmeal at points from Hempstead down, to supply actual necessities to points east of the river, for about three days. There is congestion at some points, meagre supply at others. Have sent men out on line of railway to remedy this.

"Our goods are very low. Have collecting committees still out.

"We are having negroes held at distributing points, as they can go to work when water recedes, but they will have to be fed and assisted when they return to work, as well as while at distributing points."

It is estimated that over 100 carloads of food supplies and clothing were contributed by the people of the State for the sufferers today. A number of large contributions were received, among them being $10,000 from the C. F. Simmons Medicine Company of St. Louis.

PORCUPINE REGION QUESTION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the Dominion's Purpose — Canada Deprecates American Forces at Pyramid Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 11.—Mr. John Ross Robertson, M. P., read an Associated Press dispatch from Washington in the House to-day, stating that the Dominion intended sending the mounted police to the Porcupine region, and that in such a case the American Government would send troops there. He asked the Premier for information on this subject.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that there were a Porcupine River and a Porcupine Creek, and that there was a police post on the Dalton Trail four or five miles from the creek. The post had been there for two years.

The Dominion Government had no intention of fortifying the post; it was now quite sufficient to preserve order. He was told the American Government proposed sending a force to Pyramid Harbor. If he was not breaking a State secret he would strongly object to the United States Government sending a force to that disputed territory, as the question of a permanent boundary was not settled.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In the absence of official information confirming the report that Canadian mounted police are to be sent into the Porcupine country, which is now claimed by both the United States and Canada, the State Department attaches no credit to the report It is pointed out that our Government withheld a garrison from Pyramid Harbor, in that section, at the simple suggestion from the British authorities, and it is not conceivable to the authorities here that a permanent force is to be maintained in the Porcupine district.

The British Embassy also gives no credit to the story.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Colonial Office Denies That Canada Will Contravene Pledges.

LONDON, July 11.—The officials of the Colonial Office, when questioned to-day regarding the special dispatch from Washington published in a New York newspaper, saying the Canadian Government had decided to send a body of mounted police to the Porcupine region, near the Lynn Canal, in Alaska, to maintain order, which, it was intimated, would result in the Government of the United States sending United States regular troops to occupy Pyramid Harbor, absolutely denied that there was any possibility of Canada contravening Great Britain's pledge to keep out Canadian police from the disputed strip if the United States Government agreed not to send troops to Pyramid Harbor.

The Colonial Office officials added that if any police had been dispatched, it would be found that they are the regular reliefs for the Northwest posts, and that certainly no other forces had been dispatched to Alaska.

CHINESE EARS IN PSYCHOLOGY.

Prof. Starr of Chicago Wanted Measurements to Prove a Theory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Frederick Starr, head Professor of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, returned to-day from a tour through England, where he went to present the Folk-Lore Society with a collection of Aztec and Mexican Indian curiosities.

Prof. Starr did not until his return receive the report of his laboratory understudies, Paul Wilson and Emory Andrews, who have been engaged in measuring ears of Chinamen to substantiate a psychological theory. During his absence in England the two young men began operations by obtaining the measurements of the ears of the more docile Celestials in the outlying Chinese laundries. Then they penetrated to the basements of South Clark Street, but the Chinamen refused to submit to the measurements. When Prof. Starr was made acquainted with these facts he said he would not have time to continue the measurements in person.

"I fear the young men are discouraged," he said, "though they went about it in the wrong way. They should have taken an influential Chinaman with them, and spent an afternoon cultivating the confidence of the Mongols. If I could have the measurements of 200 Chinese ears I might be able to prove a pretty theory in psychology. But I have no time for the work, and I told my assistants that, if they wanted some practical field experience there was the opportunity."

THE FIGHT FOR A DUKEDOM.

Mrs. Druce Has Supporters with Money in Her Claim to the Portland Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—Mrs. Druce, who claims that her son is the Duke of Portland, has found supporters who have furnished £10,000 to prosecute her claim.

She alleges that the late Duke of Portland lived a double life, and was the father of her son. As Mrs. Druce, she has not yet been permitted to open the Druce grave in order to prove that it is empty.

The present Duke of Portland is not the son of the late Duke. He is very popular in society and on the turf. On the latter he won £70,000 in one year. He was the owner of Donovan and Ayrshire, two great horses. His wife, who was a commoner, is one of the loveliest women in England. It is known that the late Duke was eccentric, but it is not generally believed to the extent of living two lives.

SLEEPER SCARED THE ENGINEER.

Man on Railway Tracks Near Cumminsville Escapes Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—Engineer Hern of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad had a scare to-day near Cumminsville, when he saw a man lying directly across the track, a short distance in front of his engine. He threw on the air brakes with such a jolt that it sent the passengers nearly out of their seats. He went forward and shook the man, who awoke and stretched himself in a most unconcerned manner.

"What do you mean by going to sleep on the track? Do you want me to kill you?"

The man just smiled.

"Give him a kick," suggested some one.

"I bet you won't," said the man, walking away.

The engine stopped about ten feet from the sleeping man.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Said That the President Is About to Dispose of the Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A report was circulated in the War Department to-day to the effect that the President is about to dispose of the long-deferred Carter case by pardoning Carter or sending him to prison. At the Judge Advocate General's office nothing was known of the origin of the report, the case having been out of the hands of that office for many months. But it is asserted that Attorney General Griggs has had no better luck in finding a reason for letting Carter go free than was the case with ex-Senator Edmunds and Wayne MacVeagh.

The prosecution has been a little behind with information about this case ever since the court-martial began. Mr. Fox, the counsel for Carter and for Gen. Alger had the charges against Carter in his possession long before they reached the court ordered to try them. The Judge Advocate General will not verify the statement, heard in the department, that Mr. Fox, who is a trusted adviser of the Secretary of War, examined every paper in the case before the prosecuting officers had a chance to see it.

A friend of Gen. Alger remonstrated today against the suggestion that the Secretary had kept Carter out of prison and on full pay for a year after he had been sentenced to dismissal from the army, to pay a fine, and to be imprisoned. This defender of the Secretary insisted that it was the President, and not the Secretary, who has stood between Carter and prison.

In spite of the retirence of the Engineer Office in this matter, it is known that officers have advised the Secretary of War that the statute of limitations came between the Government and the contractors for the work in charge of Carter, in June, 1899, and that in other matteds it begins to operate in 1901. The Engineer Office will, it is understood, produce this record in case it is hereafter sought to attribute to that office any neglect of duty to punish Carter as his offense seemed to the court-martial to deserve.

MRS. BAYARD THAYER'S JEWELS.

Boston Police Asked to Find Rings She Says She Lost in Holland House.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—Mr. Bayard Thayer today enlisted the aid of the Boston police in trying to find three rings alleged to have been stolen from Mrs. Thayer at the Holland House, New York, about two weeks ago.

After his call on the Commissioner, Mr. Thayer said that the rings were valued at from $15,000 to $20,000. They consisted of a ruby ring, which alone was worth nearly $10,000; a marquise ring worth several thousand dollars, and a third, a solitaire diamond, which was Mrs. Thayer's engagement ring. This one was worth several thousand dollars, and to Mrs. Thayer was, of course, priceless. Mr. Thayer said that he cared more about that particular ring than any of the others, and should try every possible means to secure its return.

The ruby is one that would be recognized by any jeweler, and Mr. Thayer is of the belief that the stones will be shipped to London or Paris and disposed of there.

Mr. Thayer stated that he could not understand how the rings could have disappeared from the hotel. He said that he was stopping at the Holland House, with Mrs. Thayer and her maid, and that the latter had been cleaning the rings just previous to their departure. Shortly thereafter the rings were missing, although the maid was certain that she had placed them in a bag with the other jewels. The first intimation of the affair to be received in this city was in a dispach from New York in one of the morning papers. According to this dispatch, the manager of the Holland House denies that any such robbery was ever reported to him.

Mr. Thayer is well known in this city, being a brother of Nathaniel Thayer, E. V. R. Thayer, and John E. Thayer. His wife was a sister of the late Congressman John Simpkins.

The manager of the Holland House was not to be interviewed last night about the loss of Mrs. Thayer's rings. Nothing about the matter was known by the clerk in charge, according to his statement, and he was not inclined to discuss the subject.

RUSSIANS INSPECT IRON MILLS.

St. Petersburg Manufacturers Looking Into American Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—American iron and steel mills are being thoroughly inspected by two of the highest authorities on steel manufacture in the Russian Empire, Alexander and Nicolas Danielewski, who arrived in this city today.

The elder Mr. Danielewski is Managing Director of the Potiloff Works at St. Petersburg, the largest iron and steel works in Russia. He is accompanied on his trip through the United States by his wife, and the two men are examining into the devices and methods of manufacture that have enabled American metal workers to secure so many large contracts in Russia and other foreign countries. They will examine with especial interest the methods of mining, loading, and shipping it, and of turning it into high-grade steel at the furnaces around the lakes.

Bust of Nelson Dingley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Before his departure for Europe, which took place today, Señor Trentanove, the sculptor, began work on a bust of Nelson Dingley. Señor Trentanove's latest work was the Statue of Webster, in Dupont Circle, recently unveiled.

Don't overlook your country supply of "Otto Huber Beer." Order 4 doz. (2 crates) at city prices, plus express charges. Write or telephone Brewery Brooklyn, E. D.—Adv.

ALGER RESIGNATION STORY

The Report Is Revived and He Does Not Deny It This Time.

HINTS AT A STATEMENT TO-DAY

Secretary May Have to Explain the Granting of Concessions in the West Indies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Each day brings a renewal of the report that Secretary Alger is about to sever his connection with the President, as a member of the Cabinet, but until to-day Gen. Alger has promptly denied these rumors and reports as soon as they reached him. To a correspondent who asked him this afternoon concerning a report that his resignation had been placed in the hands of the President and that he expected that it would be accepted as soon as the President could decide upon his successor, he refused to make any reply, but intimated that he might be prepared to make a statement to-morrow concerning these persistent reports of his intended resignation.

It does not seem possible to get rid of the talk of Secretary Alger's resignation. When it is dropped by the newspapers it immediately is renewed here, with greater positiveness, each succeeding time, in the stories about the embarrassment caused to the Administration because of his unwillingness to accept as true the assertion of the press—and not the Democratic press only—that his withdrawal would be gratifying to the President and all the other members of the Cabinet.

The Secretary of War cannot properly complain of any lack of loyalty to him on the part of other members of the Cabinet. Not one of them can be drawn into a statement of his personal opinion about the attitude of Secretary Alger. Such opinions as are attributed to them appear to have found their way into print as the result of conversations with friends who did not expect to see the opinions repeated in the press.

A very intimate friend of the Secretary scoffs at the newspaper reports that he has been "officially ostracized" by his associates in the Cabinet, and says that he has been more active in the War Department, and has spent more time with the President since the gossip about his alliance with Pingree was published, than at any time before since the war of last Summer. There is no denial of the story that he has not made any appointments of new officers, as all appointments are made by the President, but it is asserted that all of the lists submitted to the President were seen by Secretary Alger before they were sent to the White House, and that he approved them before Mr. McKinley saw them.

These are the statements of those admirers of Gen. Alger who hope to see him retained, and who, therefore, discredit every new report of his coming resignation. As has been said several times in these dispatches, Secretary Alger has been an annoyance to the Administration ever since the Pingree-Alger combination was announced. It is believed that, notwithstanding Gen. Alger's denial of that combination, it will be admitted without reserve as soon as he has left the Cabinet. This may make some of his statements seem inconsistent, but it is not believed that he will be troubled by being discovered in slight misstatements.

Intimations are heard that new reasons for resignation may come to light in a few days if the Secretary continues to hold office, and that whether he leaves or remains there will be some questions to answer concerning concessions in the West Indies that suggest the activity of persons near the Secretary in securing possession of desirable bargains through the influence exerted by military power. Just what these cases are has not yet been made known clearly, but the rumors are definite enough to mention names and places, and the interests involved. If they turn out as indicated, they will come pretty close home to the Secretary himself.

THINKS ALGER MUCH ABUSED.

C. L. Kurtz Sees No Reason Why He Should Leave the Cabinet.

"I know of no reason why Gen. Alger should retire from the Cabinet," remarked Charles L. Kurtz, Republican National Committeeman from Ohio at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. "Suppose Alger did form an alliance with Pingree? What of it? Would not McKinley have done the same thing if he had the opportunity, and would have been benefited by it?

"McKinley will be renominated and re-elected. Nobody else is talked of on the Republican side. Alger has done nothing wrong. What reason is there for removing him? I think he has been unfairly treated, and I would like to see some of the papers stand up for him.

"I don't know much about political conditions in Ohio just now. We (the anti-Hanna men) elected a majority of delegates to the State Convention. You know how they got them away from us. McKinley's civil service order was a peculiar coincidence. But civil service reform doesn't count for much in the West.

"From what I can hear Gov. Roosevelt is quite popular in the Western States."

FAVORS ANTI-TRUST MOVEMENT.

F. S. Monett Says He Will Be Represented at St. Louis Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 11.—Attorney General Smith received a letter to-day from Attorney General F. S. Monett of Ohio in response to an invitation to attend the proposed anti-trust conference of Governors and Attorney Generals, to be held in St. Louis Sept. 20, as follows:

I am heartily in sympathy with this movement or any other movement that may tend to alleviate the present evils or to destroy the power of monopoly by providing adequate remedies with which to meet these questions. I hoped to be present at this time, but will be on my Summer vacation. Smith W. Bennett of this office, who has been associated with me in the line of work that will be discussed at the convention, will be present and prepared to take part in the programme, and will represent me in what he may say.

Attorney General Hosea M. Knowlton of Massachusetts writes that imperative engagements will prevent him from attending the conference.

Attorney General A. J. Montague of Virginia writes that he hopes to be present.

Attorney General M. J. Cunningham of Louisiana writes that he is in sympathy with the movement and will try to attend the meeting.

THE LATE MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

Some Statements by Her Son as to Her Earnings as a Writer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Many of the sketches of the life of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth published the day after her death stated that for her first serial, "Retribution," published in The National Era, she received no compensation. Dr. Southworth, her son, corrects this statement. In justice to the reputation of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, the publisher of The Era, he says:

"Dr. Bailey paid mother for every installment. I have often heard my mother tell of the avidity with which she seized the first money she received for her writings. The occasion was when Dr. Bailey paid her $15 on account of her story. She was very poor then. Ever since that time she has been paid for all she has written. 'Retribution' was published in 1849 instead of 1847."

Speaking of his mother's relations with The New York Ledger, Dr. Southworth says:

"One time when engaged on The Ledger at a salary, payable weekly, whether she wrote much or little—and she generally had three months' vacation every year—she was offered $10,000 for a short serial by a publisher, who, I think, is now living. This offer was very tempting, but remembering Mr. Bonner's liberality and prompt payment, she declined the offer. Mr. Bonner on hearing this voluntarily raised her salary $25 a week. She continued to write for Mr. Bonner for twenty-five years afterward."

THE ORLEANIST PLOT.

England Regards the Duke as a Good-Natured Child — No Monaco-Castellane Duel.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—The alleged Orleanist plot in France attracts no attention in England. The Duke of Orleans is known here as a good-natured infant, who would have frightful difficulty in earning a living if he were not his father's son.

The papers print columns describing the tortures of Dreyfus on Devil's Island. The Figaro calls his persecutors vipers and other pleasant names.

PARIS, July 11.—At a Cabinet meeting today the Minister of the Interior confirmed the authenticity of the Orleanist intrigues set forth in the report of the Prefect of Police, published by the Gazette de France yesterday, and an investigation will be made in order to find out how it reached the newspapers.

It is believed that the police reports regarding the Royalist plot are exaggerated. Comte Boni de Castellane, M. Paul Déroulède, and M. Jules Guerin, the Deputy, all deny the statements of the police concerning them.

Nothing is known here of any contemplated duel between Comte Boni de Castellane and the Prince of Monaco. The latter's residence in Paris is closed, and the whole household is away.

To Pardon Mme. Bianchini.

PARIS, July 11.—The National Fête Day pardons, on July 14, will include Mme. Charles Bianchini, wife of the famous scenic artist, who was sentenced last March to five years' penal servitude for attempting to poison her husband.

PENSION INQUIRY COMMENCED.

Committee of the Grand Army Visits Washington—Gen. Palmer Attacks the Interior Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic arrived here to-day to begin its inquiry into the workings of the Pension Bureau. The committee consists of R. P. Brown of Ohio, Chairman; Gen. John Palmer of New York, J. W. Burst of Illinois, Col. Halbert B. Case of Tennessee, W. H. Adams of Massachusetts, and Commander in Chief W. H. Johnson.

A preliminary session was held this afternoon at the Ebbitt House, after several of the members had visited the Pension Bureau; but the real work of the committee will not begin until to-morrow. The scope of the committee's work has been the subject of much misrepresentation. It is not, according to its members, a "smelling committee," but one to investigate the failings of the pension rules from the Grand Army standpoint, and to suggest legislation to overcome these faults.

After to-day's informal session the sentiment of the committee seemed to be that many of the present rules are too stringent, and that the spirit of the rules would have to be made more liberal. "The law is all right," said Gen. Palmer. "It is the rulings by which the law is interpreted that are the source of all the injustice. Many old soldiers who appear to be entitled to pensions are unable to get them under these rules."

Gen. Palmer said that the rulings complained of had all been made since President McKinley's inauguration. When asked about the attitude of the committee toward Pension Commissioner Evans, he said: "It's not his fault. He doesn't make rules; he simply enforces them, as it is his duty to do. The fault lies with the Interior Department."

It was, nevertheless, the general outcry raised against Commissioner Evans by pension attorneys and a certain element of the Grand Army which brought about the investigation, or "inquiry," as the committee prefers to have it called. The Pension Committee is appointed annually at the National Encampment, but it is not very often called upon to investigate the workings of the Pension Bureau. At the last encampment, however, a resolution was passed calling for such an investigation, as a direct result of the assaults upon Commissioner Evans. The Pension Committee appointed at that encampment by Commander in Chief Johnson was selected with especial reference to this duty. The committee will hold sessions daily until Thursday.

TROLLEY FUNERALS IN CHICAGO.

Two Companies Conducting Them and the Undertakers Displeased.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Calumet Electric Street Railway Company and the Chicago Electric Traction Company are now running funeral trains on their lines. The trolley funerals have become popular and average over five a day. The innovation, it is thought, will soon supplant the horse cortège method, as it is a good deal cheaper and quicker. The charge for a car is $11 and for each additional car $3. The company makes the necessary arrangements with the undertakers along the line.

As yet the Calumet Company has no funeral car, but it has fitted out an ordinary motor car which serves the purpose well. The word "Special" in black letters in the front part of the car tells its mission.

Most of the trolley funerals so far have gone to Oakwood Cemetery, but three other burying grounds are also usesd a good deal. They are situated on the Chicago Electric Traction line. The company has provided a specially made funeral car, which is luxuriously furnished. The undertakers dislike the new custom because they have to give up the commissions from livery stables which they formerly enjoyed.

NEW YORKERS ADRIFT AT SEA.

Fishermen Rescue Alfred Gray and C. M. Oelrichs, Jr., at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—On Monday, while the sea was very rough and the surf very high at Bailey's Beach, from the storm of the evening previous, Alfred Gray, son of Mrs. John Clinton Gray, and Charles M. Oelrichs, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, went out in a canoe about two miles from the beach, and all went well until they attempted to turn the canoe homeward, when the heavy sea caused the canoe to roll and ship considerable water. The young men had then become fully aware of their perilous position and threw up their hands to hail a passing fishing vessel. Although those on board say the young men they passed along without offering any aid. Another fishing vessel chanced to pass close by the canoe and quickly answered the cry for help. The crew took Messrs. Gray and Oelrichs on board, towing their canoe astern, and landed them on the life raft near the beach.

TO MOVE THE WAR COLLEGE.

May Go to Annapolis on Account of Lack of Room at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—It transpired that while Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen was inspecting the naval station here Monday, his attention was called to an article in the papers to the effect that he was very much in favor of the removal of the War College from Newport to Annapolis, and this he did not deny, but is reported as saying that with the new barracks to be erected at the Training Station, all the room on the island is greatly needed for the training of the large number of apprentices that will be under instructions there.

Everything at hand indicates that when the Summer cruise of the North Atlantic squadron is at an end, and the officers from that fleet have completed the special course at the college, that institution will close its doors in Newport and will be taken to Annapolis.

Three Tooth Requisites, a good dentist, a good toothbrush, and BENSOLYPTUS ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER. At all druggists.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT CALLS ON PLATT

The Governor and Senator Have a Long-Drawn-Out Conference.

COLONEL'S WASHINGTON TRIP

Mr. Platt Says It Was About Army Appointments from This State—Favors Fusion Ticket in New York.

Gov. Roosevelt and United States Senator Platt had a conference yesterday afternoon at the office of the latter. The conference was by appointment, Gov. Roosevelt, it is understood, having come to the city at the invitation of the Senator; and the matters which were discussed were of sufficient importance to prolong the conference between two and three hours. While numerous subjects were considered, there were three that especially engaged attention—Gov. Roosevelt's recent mission to Washington, the proposed fusion ticket in New York County next Fall, and the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of David L. Follett.

Senator Platt was seen last night at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where he has taken up his quarters for the season, and where he went after the meeting, Gov. Roosevelt going to Oyster Bay. When his attention was called to statements to the effect that he was highly pleased that Chairman Quigg and Gov. Roosevelt were "getting together" in a supreme effort to unite all opponents of Tammany, and that he believed the exposures made by the Mazet committee had turned many citizens against Tammany, the Senator smiled and said they were correct.

"And that is what your conference with the Governor was about?" was suggested.

"Well," was the answer, "that's a rather leading question. You can hardly call it a conference; it was just a talk. The Governor came to my office and we discussed matters for perhaps two or three hours. We talked on numerous subjects, but the three of most consequence were Gov. Roosevelt's recent visit to Washington, the talk of a fusion ticket in New York County next Fall, and the Supreme Court vacanc

REPUBLICANS OF KENTUCKY

Leaders at Lexington Preparing for To-day's Convention.

EFFORTS TO DEFEAT TAYLOR

The Leading Candidate for Governor Confident, Though an Opposing Combination Is Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 11.—The city is filled with Republican leaders, who have arrived to attend the Republican State Convention, which will be held to-morrow afternoon. All the candidates are on hand and hard at work for the nominations. W. S. Taylor still has the whip hand for Governor, and it would seem that he has no chance of losing unless the undercurrent of sentiment which set in against him this morning continues until the calling of the convention, when it may sweep him off the floor and cause the nomination of John W. Yerkes of Boyle County by acclamation.

Capt. S. H. Stone, who is championed by Yerkes and Clifton J. Pratt of Madisonville, whose principal leader is the Rev. S. E. Smith, colored, may combine in favor of Yerkes, and if they do, the opponents of Taylor believe they will stampede the convention to Yerkes. This is desired not only by the Republicans who are opposed to Taylor, but by the Democrats, who do not want to support William Goebel, the nominee of their party, for Governor. The Rev. Mr. Smith has been working hard to-day to unite the other colored delegates against Taylor. He will present resolutions to the State Executive Committee asking that body to insist on the withdrawal of Taylor, because the colored voters cannot support him.

Smith's efforts against Taylor are being laughed at by the friends of the leading candidate. Senator Deboe, when asked what he thought of the attempt of Smith to combine the Stone and Pratt forces in order to stampede the convention to Yerkes, said: "It is too trivial to think about. I am too busy with other things to worry my head over the slight possibility of Taylor's votes being taken away from him in any such manner. Taylor will be nominated on the first ballot, just as I have said all along, and the negroes will vote for him, and he will be elected over Goebel."

The disaffected Democrats still continue to clamor for Yerkes, and say they will not support Taylor. One of Taylor's callers to-day was ex-Congressman W. C. Owens, who defeated Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge in the Ashland district. He has denounced Goebel as a thief and the new Chairman of the Democratic States Central Committee, A. W. Young, as an ex-leader of a mountain feud, and he says he will work with all his power to elect any ticket the Republicans put in the field. He assured Gen. Taylor he would support him if he obtained the nomination.

John W. Yerkes arrived this afternoon and declared himself for Stone, but when asked if he would accept the nomination himself, he said that was another question. He declared that he was not now a candidate. S. J. Roberts, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Campaign Committee, in a signed statement to-night, says the nomination of Taylor is a foregone conclusion.

At a late hour to-night the State Executive Committee decided on Judge Vincent Boering of Laurel County for temporary Chairman, and K. J. Hampton of Clark County for Secretary. Both are strong Taylor men.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC PLANS.

State Central Committee Decides on an Active Campaign—Goebel's Attitude Toward Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 11.—The new Democratic State Central Committee held its first meeting to-day with A. W. Young, whom ex-Congressman W. C. Owens charges with having been a feud leader, as Chairman. Congressman Berry appeared before the committee with a proposition to vote on members of county committees next Fall, but his suggestion was ignored. He is angry and threatens to bolt the Democratic State ticket.

The committee organized by electing Percy Haley as Secretary. Haley has been for several years assistant starter to Col. Jack Chinn, who starts rabe horses when he is not fighting or devoting his time to politics. It was decided to appoint a committee to conduct the campaign, which is to be opened about Sept. 1. This committee will arrange details and employ speakers. It is the intention to make the most aggressive Democratic canvass ever made in Kentucky. Scores of speakers will be put in the field, and there will be barbecues and other political gatherings galore.

While the committee was in session this afternoon Allen W. Clark of Indiana came down to see if it was true, as reported, that Senator Goebel was opposed to W. J. Bryan and the Chicago platform. He had a long consultation with Goebel, in which he found that the Democratic candidate for Governor would support both Bryan and the Chicago platform.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 11.—Judge James P. Tarvin, President of the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs, sent a letter to the Democratic State Central Committee to-day. Chairman Young saw to it that the letter was not read. The letter indicated that there was a wide breach between Senator Goebel, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and William Jennings Bryan, and was called forth by the story that the Goebel faction, having nominated the State ticket and obtained control of the party machinery, would go in with McLean and Gorman to defeat Bryan and to do away with the Chicago platform next year. The letter asked the committee to repudiate The Louisville Courier-Journal, saying:

"You ought not to win by the aid of a newspaper advocating the gold standard, upholding government by injunction, opposed to a tax on incomes, and upholding the action of the present National Administration in the murder of innocent natives 7,000 miles away from us, for the purpose of enriching a few favorite syndicates by the importation, free of duty, of the products of pauper labor.

"The Courier-Journal is making the effort to force its way to a position in the Democratic organization for the purpose of betrayal and for the purpose of using that organization in aid of the attempt to defeat Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform in 1900. As for me, I would prefer the election of the Republican ticket to Democratic success based upon any suggestion of suspicion of a repudiation of the Chicago platform of 1896, or any part of it."

PLAYMATES DIE OF TETANUS.

Result of Wounds Inflicted by the Deadly Toy Pistol.

As a result of wounds inflicted by the deadly toy pistol two boys are lying dead at their homes to-day. Lockjaw was the immediate cause of death in both cases.

John Indorf, thirteen years old, of 847 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, while celebrating the Fourth of July wounded himself in the hand with his toy pistol. That night he complained of pains in the neck. He was treated by a physician, and the pain disappeared only to return Saturday night. This time lockjaw set in, and the doctor could do nothing for him. The boy died Sunda night. He will be buried to-day.

One of the playmates of the dead boy was Oscar Espanmberger, nine years old, of 841 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. On Sunady Oscar went out with another little boy to call for young Indorf, but finding him very sick went off a distance, so as not to disturb him while at play. The boys found a big tank in a vacant lot, and Oscar finally fell into it and became very wet. He was afraid to go home, and he and the other boy went up to a vacant lot at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and St. Ann's Avenue.

Here Oscar caught a bumble bee, and was stung in the hand. Two big boys they met took from them a toy pistol and some blank cartridges, and told them if they did not run they would shoot them. One of the big boys pointed the pistol at Oscar, and Oscar grasped it with his hand. The finger that had been stung by the bee was wounded by the discharge of the pistol. It was burned, and a piece of wadding was imbedded in it.

The boy screamed with pain, and the big boys ran away. The little boy went to a druggist, and had his wound dressed. Then he went home and received a whipping. Sunday night he complained of pains in the neck, and on Monday morning a physician was called. The boy then had all the symptoms of lockjaw, and died yesterday morning.

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

ECCENTRIC CLUB DINNER.

Ambassador Choate Marks the Banquet to Lambs Club Members by a Speech.

LONDON, July 11.—The Eccentric Club gave a dinner this evening to the members of the Lambs Club of New York City and other visitors. Mr. Lionel Brough presided, flanked by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mr. De Wolf Hopper, the American comedian.

The company, which numbered 300, included Messrs. David Belasco, Nat Goodwin, McKee Rankin, Newton Crane, John Drew, W. H. Riley, Arbuckle, and Commissioner Keller.

After toasts to the Queen and the President of the United States—the Americans singing "God Save the Queen" and the Englishmen "The Star Spangled Banner"—Mr. Brough, in a tender and sympathetic speech proposed the health of the United States Ambassador.

Mr. Choate, responding, expressed great pleasure to have near him, and to renew after a long separation an acquaintance first formed on the day the now famous comedian was born, Mr. De Wolf Hopper, whose grandfather and father he also knew very well and intimately.

"The music I heard Mr. Hopper produce in America in those early days," said the Ambasador, amid laughter, "is re-echoed nearly forty years after in England; and, although diplomacy will keep our countries united, I am not sure but that the interchange of fun and music will do still more to cement union, as we learn to know each other better."

Messrs. Hopper and Keller responded to the toast to the Lambs and other visitors.

MOURN THE CZAROWITCH.

President McKinley Sends Condolences to the Czar, Nicholas II.—The Grand Duke Married.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—Three months' Court mourning for the death of the Czarowitch, Grand Duke George of Russia, brother of the Czar, who died yesterday of consumption at Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, has been ordered.

The Official Messenger to-day publishes an imperial manifesto worded as follows:

"Our beloved brother and heir to the throne, the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, died at Abbas Tuman June 28, (old style.) The illness which attacked him might, it was hoped, yield to the treatment initiated and the influence of the Southern climate. But God willed otherwise. In submitting without a murmur to the decree of Providence, we call all our faithful subjects to share our deep sorrow with us, and to offer fervent prayers for the repose of the soul of our departed brother.

"Henceforward, and so long as it may not please God to bless us with a son, the right of succession to the throne devolves, according to the precise definition of the law of succession, upon our beloved brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

"NICHOLAS."

The remains will be brought here and interred in the cathedral of the fortress.

Telegrams of condolence have been received from Quen Victoria, King Humbert, and other sovereigns.

The late Grand Duke was an English scholar and an earnest student of naval matters. He once translated Capt. Alfred T. Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power upon History."

LONDON, July 12.—The late Czarowitch, according to the Paris correspondent of The Daily News, was privately married with his mother's consent. He left no children.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President has sent the following message of condolence upon the occasion of the death of Prince George of Russia:

"To His Imperial Majesty Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, St. Petersburg:

"I tender to your Majesty in my own name and in behalf of the American people sincere condolences by reason of the affliction that has befallen your Majesty and the Russian Nation in the death of your brother, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke George. WILLIAM McKINLEY."

STATE DEPARTMENT ERROR.

Condolences Sent to "Alexander III.," Not to Nicholas II.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—There was a little ripple of amusement about the Department of State early to-day. Some one in that department had been directed to prepare a telegram of condolence from the President of the United States to the Czar Nicholas of Russia, noticing the death of his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke George. The telegram was a very short one. It was made ready in a few minutes and it was sent as addressed.

After it had gone on its way to St. Petersburg and the press of this country, the mortifying discovery was made that it had been sent to his Imperial Majesty Alexander III. instead of Nicholas II. The State Department will order a new directory of ruling sovereigns.

HOT DAY IN LONDON.

Many Prostrations, Yet the Thermometer Registered No High Degree.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—This has been dubbed the hottest day of the year. There were prostrations, yet the thermometer registered only 86 degrees, Fahrenheit, in the shade.

The Americans here laugh at such a temperature.

MR. HAGGIN'S YEARLINGS.

Many Sold at Newmarket—Big Price for One Colt.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—Forty-four yearlings, the property of J. B. Haggin of California, were sold at Newmarket to-day. Forty-two sold for a fraction under 121 guineas apiece. A colt by Goldfinch out of Fleurette sold for 1,850 guineas. Forty-three remain to be sold.

PANIC IN MONKEYS' CAGES.

Cincinnati Fruit Bat Escapes and Creates a Disturbance.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—There was a monkey panic at the Zoological Garden early this morning, when one of the new fruit bats, measuring six feet from tip to tip, escaped from its cage in the centre of the monkey house.

It flew from cage to cage, frightening the inhabitants of each until they were terrorized. There was an awful uproar, the monkeys jumping about and screaming and howling. Keepers were attracted, and they, too, were somewhat frightened, but at once set about to capture the disturber.

The noise was deafening, and could be heard a mile away from the garden. Closing the doors, Superintendent Stephan and two keepers entered the house and succeeded in capturing the bat by throwing a tarpaulin over it.

Upon examination it was found that several of the monkeys were cut and bruised, and it took some time to quiet them.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHANDLER VS. GALLINGER

One New Hampshire Senator's Charges Against the Other.

LIVELY CIVIL SERVICE FIGHT

Mr. Gallinger Accused of Violating the Law by Asking Money of Federal Office Holders.

CONCORD, N. H., July 11.—Representatives of the United States Civil Service Commission began a sitting here to-day for the purpose of investigating charges preferred against Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of Concord by ex-Gov. Charles A. Busiel of Laconia, a Republican, alleging violations of the civil service laws in the last campaign in this State. The specific charge is that Senator Gallinger, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, distributed circulars appealing to Republican Federal office holders for contributions to the campaign fund.

Civil Service Commissioners John B. Harlow and Mark S. Brewer, who arrived here from Washington last night, are in charge of the investigation. The first sitting was begun at 11 o'clock this forenoon behind closed doors, the attendance being restricted to the persons directly involved, their counsel, and the witnesses. Reporters were afterward admitted. Attorney General Edwin G. Eastman of Exeter appeared as counsel for Senator Gallinger, and Edwin H. Shannon of Laconia for ex-Gov. Busiel. Senator William E. Chandler was among those present as a party interested.

Mr. Busiel detailed the circumstances attending his making complaint to the Civil Service Commission last October and the correspondence between him and the commission. Senator Gallinger asked the Commissioners if he was to understand that the real complaintant was ex-Gov. Busiel or Senator Chandler, and was told he might draw his own conclusions. Senator Chandler desired to make a statement, but the Commissioners informed him that he would have an opportunity later in the day.

The principal feature of the afternoon session was a long statement by Senator Chandler, which he prefaced by a history of his connection with political committees. He said he retired from the Republican Committee in 1884 and from the State Committee in 1890. Continuing, Senator Chandler said:

"I said to Senator Gallinger in 1895 and again in 1896 that he ought to leave the State Committee for reasons connected with the civil service law, but he would not go. In 1898, much to my surprise, he took the Chairmanship of the State Committee. After I had recovered from my surprise I went to him to endeavor to co-operate in the work of the campaign. We talked over the subject of raising money, both agreeing that very little would be needed, and talked over the means of raising it. We spoke of individuals—of nominees for State offices—but nothing was said of Federal office holders.

"This was on Oct. 10. Between that time and Oct. 17 I heard that an assessment circular had been sent to Federal office holders. Ex-Gov. Busiel asked me if I knew of this assessment. We had a long conference, the result of which was that he said he would complain to the Civil Service Commission unless some other way could be found to prevent these officers from being assessed. Accordingly, ex-Gov. Busiel, with my knowledge, asked the commission about the terms of the law. He came to me later and said that he had determined to make a complaint. In this I demurred, and the letter of Oct. 25 was prepared, containing the names of those to whom it was believed that the circular had been sent.

"I did not go again to the commission during the campaign. The rest of my connection with the business was all in the correspondence with the commission. I called on the commission when I went to Washington last Fall, and told them that I would be at their service in the matter. This is substantially all I wish to say. If I find that the Federal office holders who have been requested by the commission to appear here do not come, or if they come and do not testify, I shall tell the commission all I know about the matter."

At the conclusion of Senator Chandler's statement he exchanged some warm words with Senator Gallinger in relation to his (Senator Chandler's) contribution to the party funds in 1894 and 1896.

Col. Rufus N. Thayer, Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, and James O. Lyford, naval officer at the Port of Boston, testified that they had received circulars from William Thayer, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, asking for money to carry on the campaign. The latter testified that a similar circular was sent to Federal office holders in 1896. The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow.

This investigation is held to allow the Commissioners to examine the evidence and to decide if it warrants the further prosecution of the case. If they decide that it does, the authorities of the United States Department of Justice will be called in.

EX-GOV. W. J. STONE TALKS.

Has an Idea What the Democratic National Committee Will Do in Chicago Next Week.

"All the published reports about what the Democratic National Committee will do in Chicago next week are the merest speculation." So remarked William J. Stone, ex-Governor of Missouri, at the Hoffman House yesterday: Continuing, he said:

"The present committee dies with the adjournment of the convention next year. I do not believe Senator J. K. Jones will resign the Chairmanship of the present committee. Wether he will care to continue as Chairman of the next is something I know nothing about. My information, however, is that his health is such that it will no way prevent.

"Much has been said about my visit here. It was purely of a business nature, in which Col. M. C. Wetmore is interested, and I was with him at the Highlands of Navesink last night. I have not spoken with a New York politician since I have been here, and I am going home to-night.

"What the committee will do I do not know. I can't say that I have no idea about it, but it is something I cannot discuss.

"Would I accept the Chairmanship of the committee? I won't say that I would not. That would be too broad. But I will say that I could not accept the position, because I have too much else to attend to.

"Do I think Mr. Bryan will be renominated next year? Certainly. I have no doubt about it."

More Mr. Stone would not say, but a man who dined with him and ex-Gov. Hogg declared that the question discussed then was the method to discipline Tammany if it failed to give Bryan as big a vote next year as it gave the Van Wycks in 1897 and 1898. One way to do this was by nominating, if necessary, a dozen tickets in the municipal battle in 1901.

WOODRUFF TO SEE ROOSEVELT.

Speculation as to His Trip to Oyster Bay at Governor's Request.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff has been summoned to Oyster Bay by Gov. Roosevelt for a conference—upon what matter Mr. Woodruff professes not to know. Mr. Woodruff found a telegram from the Governor awaiting him when he returned from the Adirondacks Monday night. He will go to Oyster Bay on Friday.

When the fact that the Lieutenant Governor had been summoned to Oyster Bay became known yesterday there was much speculation as to what the Governor wished to see Mr. Woodruff about. A conference between the two, following immediately upon the Governor's visit to Washington, was taken by some Brooklyn Republicans as indicating that Mr. Roosevelt was considering the acceptance of the war portfolio should Secretary Alger resign from the Cabinet.

This belief, however, was not generally accepted. Most of the Republican leaders in Brooklyn were of the opinion that the Governor's statement on Saturday to the effect that he would not accept the War Secretaryship if offered to him was final. These men believe that Mr. Roosevelt is a Presidential possibility, and that he is alive to the fact that he would risk his chances in that direction by entering President McKinley's Cabinet.

The more conservative of Brooklyn Republicans expressed the belief that the Governor wishes to confer with Mr. Woodruff with a view to evolving a plan for harmonizing the warring factions of the party in Brooklyn. The fight in the Republican ranks in Brooklyn has become a bitter one, and the Governor is said to be desirous of ending it.

CITY CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The State Board Adopts Those Which the Mayor Rejected — Few Places Exempt from Competition.

ALBANY, July 11.—The State Civil Service Commission adopted the civil service rules to govern New York City, after a session to-night lasting something over eight hours. The rules, with but few slight changes, are the same that the board framed a few weeks ago, and which Mayor Van Wyck returned without his approval.

Under the new rules, the Finance Department is the most affected. Instead of the 188 exemptions from examination in that department recommended by the city authorities, there are now only 60. In the Law Department, where there were formerly 100 assistants to the Corporation Counsel exempt, the list has been reduced to 71. In the office of the Commissioners of Accounts the examiners and engineers are taken from the non-competitive class. The positions of Superintendents of hospitals, almshouses, asylums, and training schools in the Department of Public Charities are made competitive. All the other city departments have been subjected to similar changes.

The new rules also take from the appointing power the right to set aside persons heading the eligible lists and to substitute others. They require causes for removal to be filed, and a sworn certification that an officeholder has actually done the work for which a salary is drawn.

APPEAL TO ADVERTISERS.

New Albany Women Ask that Female Face and Form Be Not Used.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 11.—The Civic Class, composed of a large number of prominent women of this city, at a meeting last night adopted resolutions calling on the local merchants, and also the foreign advertisers, to abolish the use of the face and forms of women for advertising purposes.

In speaking on the subject, the members declared their belief that it served to degrade the women of the country and subject them to ridicule. This class gained notoriety some time ago by beginning a crusade for the abolition of slang.

The new movement will be pushed and the club women of other cities asked to join in a united movement with this end in view. Resolutions were also adopted asking the proprietors of the stores to permit the female clerks to quit work at 6 o'clock P. M. during the Summer months. The individual members of the class talk enthusiastically of their new movement and firmly believe that they will eventually, by influencing legislation or otherwise, attain the desired result.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; A. Canessa, Salvador; M. Marin, New Zealand; R. L. Mejia, Ecuador.

HOLLAND—Carlos Booth, Havana; Preston Gibson, Washington.

HOFFMAN—V. M. Julbe, Havana; ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis; A. Langstaff Johnson, Richmond.

MURRAY HILL—Charles Archibald, Halifax; Dr. J. M. Pace, Dallas, Texas.

WALDORF—A. Von Prollius, Caracas; Luis Pastor, Second Secretary of the Spanish Legation, Washington; William Grahnwaldt, Munich; Herbert H. D. Pierce, St. Petersburg; L. A. Baker, Jamaica.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Apple, I., Fort Smith, Ark.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. K. Pick, notions; W. Page, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. A. Kirkpatrick; cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Auerbach, L. & Brother, Salt Lake City, Utah; S. H. Auerbach, dry goods; 7 Mercer Street.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, laces, embroideries, white goods, furnishing goods, &c.; 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons, 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; W. L. Fleming, toilet articles; 2 Walker Street.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Garson, woolens; Hoffman House.

Coker, P. G., Louisville, Ky.; L. J. McIntosh, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, house furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. R. Murphy, chinaware; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Stret.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Ditmer, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Eiseman Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; B. J. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks; W. E. Rice, dress goods, 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. E. Smith, ladies' neckwear; 104 Worth Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. G. Rogers, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, dress goods, woolens, cloaks, suits, washgoods, and ribbons; E. Rosenthal, boys' clothing; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Johnson, 2d, silks, linens, and white goods; 34 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hoffman & Fourneaux, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Fourneaux, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kohn Brothers & Heller, Cleveland, Ohio; O. H. Kohn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn.; M. Kelly, dry goods, 71 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; O. M. Bingham, boots and shoes; H. A. Hill, curtains; 699 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Kemper & Lewin, Buffalo, N. Y.; B. Kemper, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Atkins, shoes; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. H. Cappel, upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Marx Brothers, Demapolis, Ala.; J. Marx, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. M. Sage, upholstery goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Oppenheimer & Steiner, Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Quentin, A., St. Joseph, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Romansky, J., Greenville, Miss.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. T. Boyle, millinery, 43 Leonard Street.

Shaw & Sassaman Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. L. Sassaman, notions and white goods; Westminster Hotel.

Sugarman, S. M., Summit, Miss.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Simon, A., Memphis, Tenn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. M. Tibbs, notions, furnishing goods, and jewelry; 338 Broadway.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and gloves; C. J. Barnard, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.

Sawyer Dry Goods Company, Hartford, Conn.; O. Sawyer, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, laces, embroideries, dress trimmings, and ribbons, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; H. Thorp, domestics, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloaks, ribbons, and carpets; 274 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Wood Manufacturing Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mr. Wood, piece goods; 338 Broadway.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; Mr. Eby, notions; 57 White Street.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; R. B. Bunting, notions; 57 White Street.

WEAR AND TEAR BREAKS DOWN

Hunter Baltimore Rye

USED TONICALLY BUILDS UP

An Old Nurse for Children.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DESKS Unexcelled for Value CHAS E MATTHEWS, 1 PARK PLACE

MANHATTAN'S NEW POWER

Contract for an Electrical Plant for the Elevated Closed.

HORSE POWER WILL BE 100,000

This Is Greater than That Possessed by the Surface Roads—Work on the New System to be Pushed.

Important action on the equipment of the Manhattan system with electric motive power was taken yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Manhattan Railway Company. There were present President George J. Gould, Vice President Alfred Skitt, Russell Sage, Marcellus Hartley, Edwin Gould, and Samuel Sloan. After the meeting President Gould announced that on a report of Mr. Skitt and W. E. Baker, the electrical engineer, a contract for engines for the power house of the company had been awarded to the E. P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, Wis. Its bid was regarded as the most advantageous among those of seven of the largest engine builders in the United States who competed for the contract.

The contract, which will be drawn and signed promptly, is for eight engines of a minimum capacity of 8,000 horse power each, but capable of developing 100,000 horse power in the aggregate. The contract calls for an outlay by the Manhattan Railway Company of more than $1,000,000. It was also announced that a general report on the progress made toward electrical equipment was found entirely satisfactory and was unanimously approved.

Engineer Baker said that it was impossible to tell when the power house of the company on the East River, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, would be completed to the condition of furnishing electrical energy. At present workmen were engaged in clearing off the site.

The maximum of power, 100,000 horse power, gives some idea of the character of the power house, as that of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was destined to develop 70,000 horse power, and that of the Third Avenue Railroad Company 96,000 horse power at maximum service. As to cars or motors, it had not yet been settled if there were to be electric traction engines to draw cars or motor cars which would act independently or could be made up into trains. Mr. Baker added that the progress made toward electrical equipment since the announcement of the issue of $18,000,000 of stock for the expenses of the undertaking had been as rapid and satisfactory as could be expected

MR. SAGE NOT TO RETIRE.

Declares He Takes as Much Interest in Business as Ever.

Russell Sage looked more grieved than angry yesterday when he read a story which set forth that his alliance with the Goulds, and especially with George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, was sundered, and that Mr. Sage had been abandoned by the financial world and dropped from Directorates.

"The story," said Mr. Sage, "is based on malice. It's a malicious invention. There's no foundation for it. My relations with the Gould family are what they have always been—cordial and loyal. No more, no less. In the affairs of Manhattan I am, unless I am mistaken to an extraordinary degree, a factor yet, and I am taking as much interest in the changing of the motive power from steam to electricity as any member of the Executive Board. Why, look at our meeting to-day! There came up the question of the one-million-dollar contract for engines for the power house, and I moved the adoption of the report of Vice President Skitt and Engineer Baker, and it was carried unanimously. I took the same action on a splendid report on the progress made in the electric equipment of the system.

"I don't know why such stories are invented. The same rumors have been out several times lately. I am as keen in business and as active as I ever was, only I do not care at this day to undertake affairs that would bother me in my banking, railroad, and gas business. Yes, I am trying to age gracefully while looking after my chief interests as closely as I ever did. On the other hand, I am not going to get interested in promotions or small concerns, and I announced some time ago that I did not care to continue in the counsels of some of my corporations.

"The equipment of Manhattan with electricity is getting along capitally, and I have yet to learn that my voice in all matters concerning Manhatan is not listened to with as great attention and respect as that of any of the Directorate."

WEDDING OF MISS JULIA GRANT.

Ceremony Will Be Performed at Newport in September.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—The wedding of Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, to the Prince of Cantacuzene of Russia, will take place here during the month of September next, and definite arrangements will be completed when the Prince arrives during the early part of September, when he will be the guest of Miss Grant's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, who is occupying the Astor villa, known as Beaulieu. Further than this nothing is definitely known. As soon as the Prince arrives he will be met by his fiancée, who will join Mrs. Palmer for the season next week. After the wedding the couple will start for Europe to pass their honeymoon, and at its conclusion they will go to Russia to reside. As far as is known here, Miss Grant has not made known who her bridesmaids or her maid of honor will be, yet it is reported that Miss Clapp is returning from Europe with her mother, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, for this event, and that she will be one of the bridesmaids.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Scales—Graham.

Miss Harriet Pierce Graham, daughter of Brig. Gen. William Montrose Graham, United States Army, retired, and great-granddaughter on her mother's side of President Pierce, was married yesterday in Christ Church, Bay Ridge, to Lieut. Archibald Henderson Scales of Greensborough, N. C., Instructor in Mathematics at Annapolis. The Rev. Bishop Faulkner, Rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point duchesse lace. Her dress was fastened at the throat with a circle of pearls and diamonds, Lieut. Scales's marriage gift. The maid of honor was Miss Meta Campbell Graham, sister of the bride, who wore white organdie, with insertions of valenciennes lace, a pink hat, and carried pink sweet peas. Alfred M. Scales was his brother's best man, the ushers being four Lieutenants of the navy—George W. Logan, Frank M. Russell, Charles T. Jewell, and Edward T. Witherspoon, who were all in full-dress uniform. A reception and breakfast at the Clark cottage, Ninety-eighth Street and Marine Avenue, the home of the bride, followed the ceremony. Georgia smilax and army and navy flags were used in the decorations. The bridal couple received beneath a canopy of flags.

Lieut. Scales handed his sword to his wife, and she cut the wedding cake with it. The band from Fort Hamilton was stationed on the lawn, and played during the breakfast. The wedding presents, over two hundred in number, were displayed in an upper room, and were elaborate. Several congratulatory cablegrams were received from Europe. Lieut. and Mrs. Scales started on their wedding trip at 3:30 P. M. Some of those present were Major and Mrs. Breckinridge of Kentucky, Col. and Mrs. Maus, the Misses Maus, Gen. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. John H. George, Capt. and Mrs. Ridgeway, Capt. and Mrs. Newcomb, and Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Gatley.

While at Gettysburg, during the civil war, the brigade commanded by Gen. Graham was opposed by Confederate troops in command of Major Gen. A. M. Scales, an uncle of Lieut. Scales.

Dowling—Neill.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, July 11.—In Grace Episcopal Church at noon to-day Miss Sarah Adele Neill, daughter of Mrs. Robert R. Neill, late of Philadelphia and now of Upper Nyack, was married to the Rev. Gashleh De Witt Dowling of Philadelphia. The Rev. Franklin Babbitt, rector of Grace Church, was the officiating clergyman.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PASSENGER AGENTS MEET.

Western Men Discussing Transportation of Immigrants.

The satisfactory transportation West of immigrants from transatlantic countries is engrossing the attention of the Western Passenger Agents' Association, which will continue its session at the Hotel Netherland to-day. The members present are John Sebastian of the Rock Island, George T. Nicholson of the Santa Fé, A. F. Merrill of the Chicago, Northwestern and St. Paul, H. S. Eustis of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Harry C. Townsend of the Missouri Pacific, E. L. Lomax of the Union Pacific, E. E. MacLeod, Chairman of the Western Passenger Agents' Association; George A. Curren, General Agent of the same organization, and C. M. Pratt, Chairman of the Southwestern Passenger Bureau of St. Louis. Mr. MacLeod presided, and W. A. Gibson was Secretary.

Only preliminaries were discussed yesterday. It is reported, but not admitted, that there has been much cutting of rates, and the idea is to remedy this trouble. Conferences will be had to-day with representatives of the Canadian Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads. To-morrow agents of the steamship companies will be heard.

EAST-BOUND GRAIN RATES.

W. G. M. Munn Is Sure the Railroads Have Not Discriminated.

Walter G. M. Munn, the New York Produce Exchange grain broker, who is an authority on east-bound grain rates, said yesterday of the Chicago dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the subject: "I do not agree with the statement that there have been secret deals between executive officers of railroads and big consignors. I am perfectly satisfied that the railroads have not discriminated against any individual shipper. The rates made, while cut, have been entirely open to every shipper."

Exchange members agreed that the new tariff on cereals and flour, as printed in THE TIMES, was correct. While it is asserted that it will go into effect Aug. 1, some were disposed to believe that Aug. 15 will be the date, because certain railroad contracts cannot be adjusted before then.

Nebraska Views of Grain Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 11.—The commission and grain men of Omaha are considerably wrought up over the announcement of an advance of from 3 to 5 cents per 100 on grain between Chicago and Atlantic seaboard points. Grain men here assert that these rates will make grain shipments from this section almost impossible. Some think the grain shipments will be diverted to the Southern seaboard, as the rate to the Gulf via the Port Arthur line will remain the same as before the Eastern rate was advanced. Others think Nebraska's vast grain crop will be stored until the rates go back, but there are not elevators enough in the State to store one-fourth of it. New wheat is already being shipped East in small quantities.

NEW GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Great Improvements Will Be Made in the Present Structure.

The work of remodeling the Grand Central Station will be begun within a few days. Plans were filed at the Department of Buildings yesterday. The changes to be made will cost about $500,000, and will not be completed before next Spring. It is the purpose of the Grand Central management to make the passenger waiting room, the baggage rooms, and the train shed as spacious, comfortable, and convenient as possible. In order to minimize the public inconvenience while these alterations are

THE LOSS OF THE PORTIA

Passengers All Safe at Halifax, Except an Assyrian Boy.

HE WAS MISSED AND DROWNED

Survivors Taken from Sambro Island by Two Steamers — The Wrecked Ship Sunk in Deep Water.

HALIFAX, July 11.—The steamer Portia, which struck on Big Fish Shoal, fifteen miles east of Halifax, last night, filled and sank during the night. The only victim of the wreck was a twelve-year-old Assyrian lad, known by the name of Basha, who was traveling second class from New York to St. John's, N. F., where his mother lives. The others on board the steamer, including seventy passengers and a crew of thirty-four officers and men, who were landed safely at Sambro Island, were cared for there during the night and brought here to-day.

The accident, which happened at about 7 P. M., and which is believed to have been due to a dense fog which prevailed at the time, probably ends the career of the Portia. The locality in which she struck is very dangerous, and even before she went down it was apparent that she was badly damaged. It is considered probable, however, that attempts will be made to reach parts of her cargo and the baggage of her passengers.

The accounts of the wreck which reached here last evening indicated that the passengers and crew escaped from the doomed ship with comparative ease. Later reports show that the work was not accomplished without considerable difficulty, and that the safe removal of all save one of those on board was due mainly to the conduct of those involved, which is praised in the highest terms.

LANDING OF THE PASSENGERS.

The steamer mounted the rocks with a shock that was felt in every part of her hull, and all on board knew what had happened. The next moment the heavy southwest swell lifted the steamer and forced her forward. A quick inspection showed Capt. Farrell that his ship had been broken and was filling, and also that she was in danger of being forced across the shoal and thrown in deep water beyond. He ordered the boats to be made ready at once. This was done, and the passengers, including about thirty women, filled them without confusion, although the dangerous swell added peril to the proceeding. As the passengers took their places it was discovered that the Assyrian boy was missing. A hasty search of the vessel was made, but he could not be found. When last seen he was seasick, and it is thought that he had crawled into some obscure corner to lie down, and thus escaped observation when the searchers tried to find him.

The shipwrecked men and women all were landed on Sambro Island, which is about two miles from the place where the steamer struck. The accommodations there were meagre, but the inhabitants of the island gave up their homes and provisions, which were scanty. The steamers A. C. Whitney and L. Boyer were dispatched here to Sambro with food as soon as possible after the news of the accident was received. The arrival of the steamers early this morning brought great relief to the shipwrecked party, as well as to the people who live on the Island.

At daybreak the passengers of the Portia were taken on board the two steamers, and they reached here this forenoon. Nearly all of them showed evidences of their experience as they stepped ashore at the Red Cross Line wharf. On all sides expressions of gratitude at deliverance from the dangers of the night were heard. Many were without head coverings. Only two or three carried satchels, while larger pieces of baggage were nowhere in evidence. A number of passengers reported that their money had been lost, and some of them said they had lost jewels, but none told of any very heavy loss of valuables.

THE STEAMER IN DEEP WATER.

Capt. Farrell, who left the Portia last night to look after the safe landing of his passengers, returned to the scene of the wreck a few hours later on a Sambro lobster steamer. It was found that the Portia had been carried entirely over the shoal and sunk in nine or ten fathoms of water, a short distance on the other side, only the topmasts being visible above the surface.

Among the Portia's passengers were many pleasure-seekers en route to the Provinces. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. John A. Royal of Boston. Mr. Royal is an artist and a newspaper and magazine writer. In speaking of the wreck, he said all hands seemed to be cool, the women particularly so, under the trying circumstances. It was a touching sight to see mothers being lowered over the steamer's side with babies clinging to them for safety. The little ones screamed frantically as the waves dashed the boats against the vessel's side.

E. T. Wilson of New York, a theatrical man, was injured in one of the boats. Some one threw a trash box into the lifeboat and it struck Wilson on the head. The blood flowed freely, and a woman tore a piece of linen from her skirt and bandaged the wound. Wilson lost his vest, containing $300 in bills.

Three clergymen did excellent service in assisting other passengers into the boats. They were the Rev. Fathers Broderick, McAlheney, and O'Reilly.

John J. Cornwall, a newspaper man of Cumberland, Md., expressed great praise for the heroism of Capt. Farrell and the crew.

Raymond & Whitcomb, the passenger agents of this city, received yesterday morning the following telegram from J. H. Haffner, general manager of the Red Cross Line, who with his family was on board the Portia:

"Portia foundered in dense fog off Sambro Island. The Captain and crew without the least panic saved everybody. One hundred and four people put in boats in fifteen minutes. Ship sank forty minutes after striking rock."

The following dispatch was received late yesterday from F. D. Corbette & Co., the Halifax agents of the wrecked steamer:

"Assyrian boy Basha missing. Supposed drowned. All other passengers and crew saved."

At the office of Raymond & Whitcomb it was said that one room had not been accounted for. This was the engineer's room, but it is believed that this was occupied by General Manager Haffner.

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS.

The list of passengers on board the Portia, as given out by the agents, follows:

AMSTAY, Mrs. E., Long Island City.
BARRON, Miss P. M., Washington.
BASHA, Thomas, 6 Carlisle Street, New York.
BEATY, W. L., Cumberland, Md.
BELL, Mrs. E. T., New York.
BOLTON, LEWIS E., and Mrs., Des Moines, Iowa.
BRODERICK, the Rev. J. A., Meriden, Conn.
BURNES, Mrs. M. E., Brooklyn.
BUTLER, GEORGE, New York.
CANEY, H. J., Manhattan College, New York.
CARRINGTON, JAMES B., and Mrs., 420 West Twentieth Street, New York.
CLARK, F. M., Master and Miss, 19 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New York.
CHURCHILL, B., 24 Third Street, Long Island City.
CORNWALL, JOHN J., Cumberland, Md.
DARRON, Miss D. M., New York.
DAVIS, Miss B., 34 Second Place, Brooklyn.
DICKINSON, Miss M., Newark, N. J.
DURACK Mr. and Mrs., Brooklyn.
FERGUSON, W. F., Ithaca, N. Y.
GALVIN, JAMES, New York.
GILLOLA, Miss, Philadelphia.
HAMILTON, Herbert, 25 Coenties Slip, New York.
HAGGNER, J. H. wife and sister.
HARDING, Mrs. C. N., and Miss Flora, New York.
HAUGHT, F. L., New York.
HINES, Edward W., Frankfort, Ky.
IGSTAATER, S., New York.
KUHLKE, F. H., New York.
McALEER, B. F., and Mrs., Philadelphia.
McALLENNEY, the Rev. P. F., Meriden, Conn.
McCALTY, Mrs. William Molseller, Brooklyn.
MOORE, E. H., New York.
MORRISON, Miss M. N., Brooklyn.
NELSON, E. T., Newark, N. J.
OUTEN, L. A., New York.
O'REILLY, M. F., Manhattan College, New York.
PERRY, ARTHUR L., and Mrs., Brooklyn.
PRENTIS, M. J. A., Brooklyn.
ROSS, V., 107 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.
ROYAL, John A., and Mrs., Boston.
SEYMOUR, FREDERICK, and Mrs., Milwaukee, Wis.
SOUTHERLANDER, William B., 342 West Twentieth Street, New York.
STENT, Miss, Newark, N. J.
TRAUT, F. L., New Britain, Conn.
THOMPSON H., Wheeling, West Va.
WATSON, Misses Mary and Florence, 233 East Fortieth Street.
WILLIAMS, FREDERICK L., New Britain, Conn.
WRIGHT, Mrs. E., New York.

James B. Carrington has been for about twelve years assistant editor of Scribner's Magazine. He was on his annual vacation and had planned a fishing excursion along the Nova Scotia coast.

M. F. O'Reilly is the Director of Manhattan College, and H. J. Caney is the Head Prefect of the college. They were journeying to Halifax on a pleasure trip.

It was announced yesterday that the steamship Silvia, sister ship of the Portia, was scheduled to leave Halifax for New York yesterday afternoon, but up to 5 o'clock no word had been received of her sailing. It was not known whether the shipwrecked passengers would continue their outing or return to New York.

EXPORT OF ANTHRACITE.

Henry S. Fleming Says a Good Business in the Coal Could be Worked Up in Europe.

Mr. Henry S. Fleming, Secretary of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, was recently sent to Europe by the Lehigh Valley and New York, Ontario and Western Companies, in conjunction with the association, to learn whether the markets there offered a profitable opportunity for the sale of Pennsylvania hard coal. In his report Mr. Fleming says in part:

"It should be remembered that, with the exception of the small amount of anthracite produced in Wales, 1,800,000 tons in 1897, there is no coal of this character produced in Europe. Certain varieties of Scotch, Belgian, and German (Westphalian) coals are sold under the name of anthracite, but both physically and chemically they are bituminous coals of the low volatile matter class.

"In Europe there are three conditions which militate against the consumption of any large quantities of anthracite coal for domestic use: (1) The relatively high retail price of anthracite as compared with bituminous coal, peat, and wood used for domestic purposes; (2) the exceeding economy of the people, which shows in the practice of maintaining small fires and of lighting temporary fires, which are extinguished when sufficient heat has been obtained, and (3) the increase throughout the various countries, especially in the larger cities, in the use of gas for domestic heating and lighting. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the consumption of hard coal has been increasing, especially during the past two years, and it is everywhere claimed by coal importers that, were the fuel obtainable and of sufficiently good quality, they would increase their annual sales from 20 to 50 per cent. Such an increase would mean little in actual increase unless there was a constant annual increase in a much more rapid ratio than in the past. While no accurate figures are obtainable, it may be safely estimated that the total consumption of anthracite for domestic purposes alone in all of Europe is considerably less than 2,000,000 tons, and of this about 1,000,000 tons would be in competitive markets."

Mr. Fleming thinks that at no time would the export trade in anthracite for domestic purposes alone be sufficient notably to increase the working time at the mines in Pennsylvania, but a combination of this with exports for steam purposes would prove of appreciable benefit to the industry at large. Such an export business would not be permanently profitable as an individual enterprise, but the export of anthracite by one company acting for various of the transporting companies, could, if conducted with judicial enterprise, be made a profitable venture, and one from which material and remunerative developments might safely be anticipated.

THE DEWEY CELEBRATION.

Alderman Folks Objects to Giving the Committee Authority to Spend Funds Without Public Bidding.

A resolution giving the Dewey Celebration Committee authority to expend the appropriation of $150,000 as it saw fit, without public letting, was presented in both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday. It passed the Council, but it was so vigorously opposed in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Folks, (Cit. U.,) that it failed to receive the requisite majority, and was laid over until next week. Mr. Folks objected to the resolution because it provided for a violation of the charter, and because there was ample time for the advertising for bids and the letting of contracts in the three months which will elapse before Admiral Dewey's return.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dewey Celebration Committee, had a long consultation yesterday with J. Q. A. Ward of the National Sculpture Society in reference to the proposed triumphal arch for which the society has volunteered to prepare designs. Several members of the society have drafted plans for the arch, and these will be considered at a meeting of the society next week, when the design finally chosen will be submitted to the Dewey Committee. Gen. Butterfield favors the erection of an arch covering a space 200 feet square, with the reviewing stand beneath it. It is his idea that the arch should be at Madison Square, but the location will not be decided upon until the Committee on Land Parade has presented its final report.

Medal Sent to Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Navy Department to-day dispatched to Admiral Dewey the medal awarded to him by act of Congress to commemorate the battle of Manila Bay. The Admiral's medal is identical with those sent to each man in the fleet, with the exception that his name is engraved upon the edge.

QUEER MIX-UP ON EAST RIVER.

Score of Canalboats Get Adrift and Block a Ferry Slip, and Several Towboats Crash.

There was a bad mix-up on the East River yesterday afternoon, and as a result a ferryboat, crowded to the rails, was detained in her slip about an hour, a score of canalboats drifted helpless in the stream, and several towboats collided with more or less violence.

The trouble occurred when a fleet of canal boats, in tow of the tug Osceola, attempted to make the open piers just north of the Government pier at the foot of South Street. Some one on one of the boats cast off the tow line several minutes before it was time to let go and confusion resulted. The whole fleet was drifting away before the men on the Osceola knew what had happened. Two or three of the canalboat men managed to get lines out to the pier. The rest went down stream, and some of them blocked the entrance to the Government pier and the Thirty-ninth Street ferry slip, which the South Brooklyn was getting ready to leave. It was then about 4:15 o'clock.

Over twenty canalboats were drifting down the river. Towboats, noticing the state of affairs, took a hand in the matter, and soon the W. H. Bentley, the Victoria, the Westchester, the McCalden, and others were bumping against each other. It was necessary to send for Capt. Thomas A. Quigley of the Beverwyck Towing Company to straighten out the tangle. He stood on the end of Pier 3 and shouted orders to the men on the boats. After an hour's delay the towboats managed to clear the slips, and with a cheer from the passengers, the ferryboat started for Brooklyn. It took some time to separate the canalboats and take them to their destinations, however.

Capt. Quigley said that in all his experience on the river he had never seen such a mix-up.

KILLED BY HIS OWN WAGON.

Brooklyn Grocer Thrown from His Seat and Run Over.

Henry Dieckman, a grocer, forty-eight years old, of 245 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by his own wagon yesterday. Dieckman was returning home from Wallabout Market with a load of produce. He was late in returning, and his son Henry, fifteen years old, had started out to hunt for him. The boy met his father at Jamaica Avenue and Jerome Street.

When Dieckman saw his son he tried to turn the wagon out of the car tracks so as to stop for the boy. The wagon gave a lurch and the man fell from his seat and under the wheels. The boy sprang to the horse's head to stop him, but the wheels of the wagon passed over Dieckman's head before the lad could bring the horse to a standstill.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THIRTEEN HURT AT A FIRE

One Victim, a Little Girl, Succumbs to Her Injuries.

BRAVE RESCUES BY FIREMEN

Many Inmates of a Monroe Street Tenement, Overcome by Smoke, Carried Out to Safety.

A fire which caused the death of a child and injury to twelve other persons started early yesterday morning in the five-story brick tenement at 101 Monroe Street. The dead child is Rachel Silver, six years old, who succumbed to her injuries at Gouverneur Hospital. Four of the other victims are in a serious condition, but no further deaths are expected.

So far as can be ascertained, the fire started in the rooms of Max Press, on the fourth floor. The flames were first noticed there, at any rate, about 5:30 o'clock. Press was asleep at the time in the front room, with Jacob Kaplan, who boards with him. The Press family are obliged to work hard to make ends meet, and the mother of the family was at Coney Island, where she had employment, with two of the children. The father is an operator on coats. His sixteen-year-old son Louis, who is a messenger boy, was sleeping in the rear room of the three the family occupy. Press was in the habit of keeping a lighted lamp hung just at the threshold of his room. It is thought this lamp may have exploded, or that a cigarette may have been carelessly left smoldering where it could ignite some inflammable material. Kaplan had been smoking cigarettes just before he went to bed. However this may be, Press was awakened by stifling smoke in the room, and found that the hallway leading to his kitchen, the middle room, was in flames. The windows near his bed were also blazing.

He sprang out of bed and caught Kaplan by the shoulder. "Come on! come on! Get out of here!" he shouted. "The whole place is afire!" He shook his boarder vigorously, but Kaplan only grunted a sleepy reply. Press dragged him to the window and out on to the fire-escape, shouting "Fire!" as he did so. He saw that it was impossible to get to the room where his son was, and was compelled to make his way with Kapian from the fire-escape to the neighboring house, 99 Monroe Street. Two hours later, however, Press found his son in the street. The lad had been rescued by some one he did not know.

Meanwhile the tenants of the fourth and fifth floors had become aroused, and some one opened the door leading to the Press rooms. The fire swept out into the hall, and smoke and flame were seen bursting through the two upper floors. The smoke spread so rapidly that many of the panic-stricken tenants were half suffocated. Some fell to the floor, and would have died there had no one come to their rescue. Harris Silver, a tailor, living on the fifth floor, got to the roof with his wife and two children after they had all suffered considerably from the smoke and flames, and conveyed his family in this way to the neighboring house. On the fifth floor also dwelt the Basek family, consisting of the parents and six children, including Abraham, an eight-day-old baby, whom his mother snatched from the cradle and bore down stairs to safety. The rest of the family were taken down later by firemen.

The flames were noticed in the street by Patrolman Loures of the Madison Street Station, and Patrolman Wuhrer, who turned in the alarm. Both policemen then entered the building to arouse the tenants, and helped some down to the street. Others ran out in their night clothes. Engine Company No. 9 then reached the scene, and Capt. Gaffney and Firemen Hannon, Williams, Uhl, Ragen, Murray, and Grehen ran up stairs to the fourth and fifth floors, where they found some of the tenants lying overcome by the smoke. The flames made the place like a furnace, and, as Uhl said afterward, "Ye could a-cut the smoke with an axe." The stairs were cracking, but the plucky firemen went resolutely about their work and carried down inside the house the unconscious people they found, while others dragged the hose up the stairway and turned in streams of water with such good effect that in twenty minutes the fire was under control. The engines which responded when a second alarm was sent in had little to do. Engine No. 15 came at the first alarm, along with No. 9, and Fireman Davin of No. 15 brought down a child by the fire-escape.

The people taken down by the men of Engine Company No. 9 were laid on the sidewalk and resuscitated according to the "First Aid to the Injured" rules, which Dr. Janeway helped to teach the firemen some months ago. When the ambulances came from Gouverneur Hospital, the surgeons said that some of the victims would have died had not the firemen helped them in this way. The people taken to the hospital were Harris Basek, forty-three years old, who was burned about arms, face, and legs; his wife, Rebecca, thirty-five years old, suffering from burns and inhalation of flames; their children, Becky, Pauline, Annie, Rose, Katie, and Abraham, ranging from seventeen years of age to eight days, all suffering from smoke; Harris Silver, twenty-five years old, hands and arms burned, left the hospital after attendance; his wife, Lena, twenty-five years old, burned on head and body; their children, Rachel, who died of her burns, and Tillie, four years old; Sam London, twenty-two years old, who boarded with the Silvers, burned on head, face, arms, and body, and suffering from inhalation of flames. Mrs. Basek, Rose Basek, Mrs. Silver, and London are badly hurt.

The loss of property of the tenants caused by the fire is about $1,500. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000.

HUSBAND'S SAD HOME-COMING.

Arrived to See His Wife So Badly Burned that She May Die—Crowd Scrambles for Debris of Bed.

The home-coming last night of Antonio Morana of 80 James Street, who had been away in the country for some weeks, was a terrible one. He arrived just in time to see his wife burned so badly that her death is hourly expected. Mrs. Morana, with her five children, were sitting on the front steps awaiting her husband's return, when some one called her attention to smoke curling from the windows of her apartments. At the same time her husband arrived. Without stopping to greet him, she rushed up stairs, and found the bed in flames. While trying to save her belongings, her clothes caught fire, and she rushed into the street. Her burning garments were torn from her body by the police, and friends carried her to the residence of a neighbor.

While the firemen were at work extinguishing the blaze on the third story the bystanders broke through the fire lines and carried off the bedclothes piecemeal, as the news soon spread that the Morana family's savings, said to amount to hundreds of dollars, were concealed in the bed. In a few moments the entire débris, thrown into the street by the firemen, had disappeared and was being examined by fortune-hunters in various halls and basements.

The injured woman's husband stood by and wrung his hands in despair as he witnessed her suffering. An ambulance had been summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital, and Dr. McWhorter, who arrived with it, pronounced her condition to be practically hopeless. The five children, the oldest of whom is about seven, were cared for by various families in the neighborhood.

The blaze, which itself was of little importance, the damage not exceeding $100, was extinguished in a few minutes.

Wind Velocities at Great Altitudes.

William A. Eddy's balloon for timing the velocity of the wind at great altitudes for comparison with that at the surface was sent up Monday night from Bayonne and was recovered yesterday. It left the earth at 7:22 P. M. and was found on Staten Island eighteen minutes later in the grounds of J. E. Faber, at West New Brighton. The height reached was found to be almost a mile at the highest point. The distance traveled was one mile and a quarter. At the same time one of the areomometers at the Weather Bureau, in this city, recorded a wind velocity of one mile in twelve minutes and another in fifteen minutes. The experiment indicated that during a calm the wind's velocity at an altitude is slightly greater than at the surface.

Preferred Wedding to Jail.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 11.—Matthew J. C. Willem, an electrician, was arrested this morning in a suit for $10,000 damages brought by Sophie Weisberger, because he failed to fulfill his promise to marry her. After his arrest Willem consented to have the marriage ceremony performed, and Justice Heath made the two man and wife. The Sheriff and the Deputy Sheriff were the witnesses. The couple belong in Nordhoff, near Englewood, and are well-to-do.

The Standard Fabrics
from the famous looms of the world—at moderate cost
Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

BAUDOUINE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Lawyers for the Creditors Inquire Into His Gambling Debts—A Watch Not on the Schedule.

The John F. Baudouine bankruptcy proceedings were continued yesterday before Theodor Aub, referee in bankruptcy. As at most previous hearings, John F. Baudouine, who admits receiving an income of $2,000 or more a month, and that he could pay his debts with it if he wished, was the sole witness. His income which he receives as a beneficiary of the will of his grandfather is claimed to be beyond the reach of the creditors.

Mr. Baudouine was again confronted with figures from the books of his deceased wife, the former firm of John F. Baudouine & Co., and his own. Masten & Nichols, counsel for some of the creditors, endeavored to point out inaccuracies in the books, and that Mr. Baudouine possessed more than the $60 worth of personal property which he had scheduled. The examination was exceedingly technical, and but little was conclusively shown. Mr. Masten said that Mr. Baudouine's books had not been balanced since October, 1897, and he demanded at least two weeks to have them straightened out.

The matter of Mr. Baudouine's gambling debts was touched upon. One by one Mr. Masten asked Mr. Baudouine for what services certain checks had been made out. A few were for tailor's bills, but the largest number by far were drawn to recompense the keepers of road houses and hotels at Larchmont, Rye, and other places.

"Have you ever loaned any money?" asked Mr. Masten.

"That's my private business," replied Mr. Baudouine.

"Does any one owe you anything for gambling debts?"

"It may be; I don't know," answered Mr. Baudouine.

"Are they in the schedule?"

"No, Sir."

There was a little feeling displayed in these questions, and Mr. Masten remarked: "We'll get along better, Mr. Baudouine, if you don't try to be funny." Mr. Baudouine answered that he was not trying to be "funny."

A check was handed to Mr. Baudouine, and he was asked to explain its origin. He said it was made out to a personal friend, and that, "I may have lost some money in a game of cards and handed him a check. I think that was the transaction."

"Who is Mr. Lovejoy?" asked Mr. Masten.

"A personal friend."

"What was your transaction with him?" asked Mr. Masten, handing Mr. Baudouine another check.

"Oh, I believe I lost that money playing hearts on his yacht. In fact, I am pretty sure that is what it is."

In the course of his testimony, Mr. Baudouine used the phrase "before I got into my trouble" with great fluency. A returned check seemed to indicate that Mr. Baudouine had bought a horse from the New York Cab Company since he got into his "trouble." The price paid was $165.

"I bought that horse after he was dead," said Mr. Baudouine. "I hired him and he died on my hands."

Concerning other checks, Mr. Baudouine's memory was exceedingly fickle. One made out Jan. 11, 1896, signed by him and payable to Abraham Baudouine, he could not place, nor could he remember why the firm of John F. Baudouine & Co. should pay him by check $900.

Mr. Baudouine was asked about the fifty-dollar watch he was wearing, and if he did not at one time have a better one. He said he had, but that he had left it with Schuman & Co., jewelers, as security for money he owed them. The creditors regarded this admission as somewhat significant, as the name of Schumann does not appear on the schedule, nor is there any mention of a high-priced watch left on deposit.

"Mr. Baudouine," said Mr. Masten, "from these books and checks, your clothing bills alone the last year came to over $1,200, although you say you have no wardrobe."

Mr. Baudouine, in reply, said that $800 of the amount had been standing on the books for years. The lawyers went exhaustively into the money transactions between Mr. Baudouine and his late wife. Mr. Van Ingen of the firm of Masten & Nichols is authority for the statement that credit for the repayment of a loaf of $15,000 by Mrs. Baudouine to her husband is dated upon his books some weeks after her death, which occurred in October, 1897.

The hearing will be continued either on July 26 or Aug. 2, depending upon the progress the firm of Masten & Nichols makes with the books. Mr. Baudouine is anxious to have the hearing brought to a close, and offered to pay to have the books audited if it would expedite matters.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The National Union Insurance Company of Washington has been admitted to Illinois, and E. T. Marshall & Co. have been appointed general agents for the State.

E. B. Swift and R. M. Arbaugh have been appointed managers of the Central Indiana department of the Germania Life Insurance Company.

The San Francisco Board of Fire Underwriters will meet soon to consider a proposition materially to increase the fire insurance rates, because of the recent action of the municipal authorities in making a reduction of $100,000 in the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the city fire department.

At the meeting of the Arbitration and Grievance Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday, when it was expected that Lissburger, Jacobs & Harris would ask for a rehearing, no action was taken in regard to the advisability of granting a second audience to these insurance brokers. This firm failed to appear at the time set for the hearing of their appeal from the decision of the Brokerage Committee, which revoked their license after investigation of charges of alleged rebating.

The insurance loss sustained by the Oakes Manufacturing Company, whose plant at Steinway, in the Borough of Queens, was badly damaged by fire on Monday morning, is estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000. The total insurance on building, stock, and machinery exceeded $150,000. The insurance on the stock was distributed as follows: German-American, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Insurance Company of the State of New York, $5,000; Broadway, $2,500; Globe, $2,500.

The Missouri Supreme Court on Friday will entertain a motion for a rehearing in regard to the writ of ouster recently granted against seventy-three insurance companies. Advices from St. Louis are to the effect that Western underwriters expect the Court to grant the rehearing, with the probable result that the writ of ouster will be withdrawn upon the payment of a fine of about $100 by each company and promises to abstain from membership in any such disguised rating compacts as the St. Joseph Social Club, which was the cause of the present action.

The Chester W. Chapin Launched.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The new steel steamer Chester W. Chapin, which is designed to ply between New York and New Haven, under the control of the New Haven Steamboat Company, was successfully launched to-day at the shipyards of the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrow's Point, in the presence of a large number of invited guests from New York, New Haven, Philadelphia, and Washington. Miss Cecilia Geraty, the eight-year-old daughter of D. A. Geraty, General Superintendent of the New Haven Steamboat Line, performed the christening ceremony, breaking a bottle of champagne over the steamer's bow.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING SILVER
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN
CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT

A RUSH FOR COMMISSIONS

Applicants for Volunteer Service Overrun the White House.

NEW LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

The President Selects More Men for Majors, Captains, and First and Second Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The White House is fairly overrun with applicants for commissions in the volunteer army. To-day Representative Joy of Missouri, accompanied by a delegation from that State, saw the President, and presented a list of applicants for commissions. Three appointments were made yesterday from Missouri, and five more will make up the State's quota. The list presented to-day contains ten names.

The President to-day announced the following appointments in the volunteer service, the former service of each officer being given:

MAJORS.

David B. Case, Colonel Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
John Biddle Porter, Second Pennsylvania.
Hunter Liggitt, Captain Fifth United States Infantry.
William A. Shunk, Captain Eighth Cavalry.

CAPTAINS.

Charles S. Campbell, Adjutant Second Pennsylvania.
Edwin J. Griffith, Captain Third Missouri.
Guy V. Henry, Jr., Second Lieutenant Second Cavalry.
Frank H. Peck, Captain Ninth New York.
W. G. Schreiber, Lieutenant Colonel, Seventh California.
Edmund G. Shields, Captain Third Texas.
Charles P. Stivers, Sergeant First Ohio Cavalry.
L. C. Scherer, First Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry.
Jacob C. R. Peabody, Captain Eighth Massachusetts.
Alfred Q. Kenneth, Missouri Volunteers.
Harry T. Matthews, Captain Seventh California.
George E. Lovett, Captain First Florida.
Milton J. Foreman, Quartermaster First Illinois Cavalry.
Frank H. Burton, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
Cornelius M. Brownell, First Vermont Infantry.
Cleveland Willioxon, Second Georgia Volunteers.
Owen Kenwan, First Georgia Volunteers.
Howard Atkinson, Second West Virginia Infantry.
Thomas R. Hayson, Twenty-first Kansas.
William E. Cabell, Second Kentucky.
William E. Dame, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Charles U. Bear, Lieutenant First Illinois Cavalry.
Richard H. Brewer, enlisted man.
William H. Clopton, Jr., First Lieutenant Sixth Missouri.
Daniel Hyman, Sergeant Nineteenth United States Infantry.
Charles L. Willard, Sergeant First Texas Volunteers.
Joseph W. Avery, Quartermaster Sergeant Second North Carolina Volunteers.
Homer B. Grant, First Lieutenant Fifth Massachusetts.
Walter K. Wheatley, Third United States Volunteer Infantry.
John L. Hughes, Sixth California Infantry.
Ellsworth G. Bowen, Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Frank D. Buckingham, Thirty-sixth Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
A. M. Mason, First Vermont Volunteers.
Blarton Winship, Fifth Georgia Volunteers.
Z. F. Collett, First West Virginia Volunteeer Infantry.
Charles A. Phillips, Twenty-second Kansas.
Logan Feland, Third Kentucky.
Sherrard Coleman, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.
Maximiliano Luna, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.
Grenville D. Montgomery, Pennsylvania Artillery.
Roland Fortesque, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.
Richard Day, United States Cavalry.
Edward H. Almand, Second Georgia Volunteers.
Frank M. Chapin, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.
James Goodale, First New York Volunteers.
Charles Grant McDonald.
Matthew Leepere, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers.
Madison M. Wilson, First Florida Volunteers.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Lyle R. Pedlar.
William F. Pack, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
Sanford E. Worthington, First Vermont Volunteers.
William H. Monroe, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry.
George A. Crawford, Twenty-second Kansas.
Watson Lindsay, First Kentucky.
Roland S. Pike, Sixth Cavalry.

OTIS'S NOMINATIONS APPROVED.

Officers Appointed for Regiments to be Raised in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President to-day confirmed and commissioned the officers recommended by Gen. Otis for the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Volunteer Regiments now being organized in the Philippines. They are as follows:

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—J. Franklin Bell, Captain Seventh Cavalry and Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.

Lieutenant Colonel—William R. Grove, Major First Colorado.

Majors—William H. Bishop, Major Twentieth Kansas; John Q. A. Braden, First Lieutenant First South Dakota; William L. Luhn, First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Washington.

Major and Surgeon—H. F. Titus, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon—George W. Mathews, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon—Isaac H. Brower.

Captains—Robert S. Abernethy, First Lieutenant Sixth United States Artillery; Erving E. Booth, Captain First Colorado; George B. Lamping, Second Lieutenant First Washington; Charles W. Meade, First Lieutenant First Montana; Charles French, First Lieutenant First Montana; Henry Steere, Captain First California Artillery; Edward L. Glasgow, Captain Twentieth Kansas; Daniel F. Craig, Captain Twentieth Kansas; Harry A. Hegeman, Captain First South Dakota; Warren H. Ickes, Captain Fifty-first Iowa; Carl L. Stone, Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Minnesota; Frederick R. Dodge, Second Lieutenant Twentieth Kansas; Harry B. Smith, K. Fitzhugh.

First Lieutenants—Will H. Point, First Lieutenant Fifty-first Iowa; Cornelius F. O'Keefe, First Lieutenant First Colorado; Loren Cheever, Second Lieutenant Wyoming Battalion; Frederick E. Smith, Second Lieutenant First North Dakota; Benjamin Lear, Jr., Second Lieutenant First Colorado; Walter V. Catchett, Milo C. Carey, Alexander M. Davidson; A. J. Erikson, A. D. Pitaro, Winfield Harper, C. A. Bach, Roscoe Treadwell, Arthur M. Ferguson, Thomas B. Crockett, S. W. Widdefield.

Second Lieutenant—Edwin T Mann.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Robert B. Wallace, Lieutenant Colonel, First Montana.

Lieutenant Colonel—Thomas R. Hamer, Lieutenant Colonel, First Idaho.

Majors—B. Frank Cheatham, Major, First Tennessee; Charles T. Boyd, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry; Henry B. Orwig, Captain Twentieth Kansas.

Surgeon—F. A. Winter.

Assistant Surgeon—T. B. Anderson.

Captains—Nick K. Givens, Captain, First Tennessee; Samuel Van Leer, Captain, First Tennessee; David E. Lyle, First Lieutenant Eighteenth United States Infantry; Henry R. Richmond, Captain, First Tennessee; H. B. Myers, Captain, First Tennessee; James H. Croft, Second Lieutenant, First Montana; Michael Flaherty, William B. Hanna, First Lieutenant, First Montana; Benjamin M. Koehler, Second Lieutenant, Sixth United States Artillery.

First Lieutenants—John Patton, First Lieutenant, First Tennessee; Ernest Van D. Murphy, Second Lieutenant, First Montana; Robert O. Ragsdale, First Lieutenant, First Tennessee; R. B. Clark, Albert J. Bright, First Lieutenant, First Tennessee; Granville L. Chapman, First Lieutenant, First Tennessee; C. M. Lester, Charles H. Sleeper, First Lieutenant, First Colorado; W. T. Vaughn, Second Lieutenant, First Tennessee.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph E. Cocke, Second Lieutenant, First Tennessee; Alvin J. Baskette, Second Lieutenant, First Tennessee; Winston Pilcher, First Lieutenant, First Tennessee.

Col. Bell of the Thirty-sixth was named yesterday for one of the Lieutenant Colonels for the regiments being raised in this country. Col. Wallace is a Captain in the regular army. He was severely wounded while fighting with the Montana Regiment in the Philippines.

Deaths in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Otis, under date of July 9, reporting the following deaths since his last weekly report:

Typhoid fever—July 2, Charles N. Wilseck, Company G, First Wyoming Infantry; July 5—Edward Weldon, Company K, Fourteenth Infantry; William Miller, Company K, Fourth Infantry; July 6—Ermer Stevens, Company G, Twelfth Infantry.

Dysentery—July 4—William H. Hill, Hospital Corps; July 5—Thomas W. Petro, Company M, Fourth Infantry.

Drowned—July 4—Charles Hyatt, Sergeant Company E, Fourth Cavalry.

GEN. WHEELER OFF FOR MANILA.

Says He Goes to the Philippines in a Subordinate Capacity.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Gen. Wheeler left Washington this afternoon en route to the Philippine Islands. He is scheduled to reach San Francisco on Saturday, and will sail for Manila July 20.

"I have no plans of campaign," he said to-day, "and shall not know what I am to do until I receive my instructions from Gen. Otis. I should like to have it understood that I go to the Philippines in an entirely subordinate capacity. Not only Gen. Otis, but Gens. Lawton and MacArthur, will rank me, and it is proper that they should, for, while Gens. Lawton and MacArthur are my juniors, they have been in the field while I have not, and deserve to have places superior to any assignment that may be given me."

He said he would not resign his seat in the House.

MR. CHOATE AND THE JUNTA.

No Filipino Invited to Attend the Fourth's Celebration.

LONDON, July 11.—The members of the Filipino Junta here, when questioned today regarding the report published in New York that they had written a letter to the United States Ambassador here, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and had received a reply, said the members of the Junta in London and Paris received invitations to attend the United States Embassy receptions of July 4, whereupon one member of the Junta wrote a letter to Mr. Choate saying that, as they were not American citizens, they had no locus standi at such receptions.

Mr. Choate says he received a letter signed by a member of the Junta, but never answered it. He added that neither the members of the Junta nor any Filipino received any communication whatever in the nature of an invitation to the Fourth of July reception in London.

GOVERNOR'S WASHINGTON TRIP

War Department Story of an Offer of Army Patronage Before He Praised the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A story about Gov. Roosevelt's visit to the President emanating from the War Department, but not

The Wanamaker Store.

Women's Summer Dress

Why and How We Want Your Help in Losing Ten Thousand Dollars

EVERY woman has an interest in the following. The range is from the richest Paris dresses to the simplest domestic skirts. Each item is price cut and the reductions will aggregate $10,000.

Imported Costumes

Imported pieces from our late Summer Paris collection, and the latest in this country. Never before was there an equal show in America or Europe. It is our purpose to close out these costumes by great price reductions.

They were $150 to $400
They are $75 to $200

The offering includes 25 dresses, each distinct, of original design. Among them:

Suit of drab broadcloth of simple and elegant form, remarkable for high-class tailoring. The price was $200: reduced to $100.

Reception Costume of white silk with Dresden figures and very rich lace decoration. The price $325; reduced to $162.50.

Reception Costume of very fine silk grenadine with Persian figures and applique lace. The price was $325; reduced to $162.50.

Reception Costumes of hand-painted chiffon with rich lace decoration; one reduced from $400 to $200, another reduced from $300 to $150.

Imported Tailored Suits

At $25, reduced from various prices, some of them up to $52.

At $30, reduced from various prices, some of them up to $65.

Late arrival creates the opportunity for buying these sixty suits at far less than importation cost. Very rare suits; the tailoring is exquisite, the materials fine; among them, drab, light zouave and blue broadcloths and gray covert cloths.

Imported Capes and Wraps

Each a novelty from Europe, no duplicates. Summer Wraps and Shoulder Capes, dreams of composite grace—silk, chiffon, jet, that are set to the latest time by French composers.

The Values were $8 to $43
The Prices are $5 to $25

This offering has 200 distinct pieces, almost as many prices, rich, dainty, and most seasonable garments.

Imported and American Jackets

White, black, gray, drab, blue and red cloth.

The Values were $15 to $26
The Prices are $10 to $13

Summer Dresses

At $5—White organdy trimmed on the waist with Swiss insertion and with ruffles on the skirts. All reduced—some from $10.

At $15—White and fancy organdy and colored corded pique. The making is very elaborate and varied, the styles are latest. Reduced from values that range from $23.50 to $30.

Summer Skirts

At $1.50—Pique and duck; a large variety reduced from various values up to $3.

At $2.50—Fine pique; various in color, quality and trimming; a chosen variety; reduced from various values up to $5.

At $3—A rich collection of burlaps, piques, canvas awning stripes, trimmed variously; reduced from values $6 to $9.

At $4—A collection reduced from values that vary from $6.50 to $9.

At $7.50—A collection reduced from values that vary from $10 to $15.

At $10—A collection reduced from values that vary from $14 to $21.

The foregoing offerings, by virtue of their elegance and cheapness, have a right to command the universal attention of New York retail buyers.

Most Wanted Cotton Dress Stuffs At Least Cost

Every piece of cotton dress goods in this large stock has a new and very low price. This list enumerates only a few of the excellent offerings, but will serve to show the extent of the price-reductions:

5c. yd.—Crash Suiting; linen color only; 10c. kind.

6c. yd.—Printed Batiste; in stripes, figures and floral designs; 10c. and 12½c. qualities.

8c. yd.—36-in. Crash Suiting; in pretty color mixes for knock-about wear; 20c. quality.

10c. yd.—Striped and Plaid Pique; in white and colored grounds; 50c. quality.

10c. yd.—Fancy Madras in solid colors; in two weaves, especially for shirt waists; 25c. quality.

15c. yd.—Printed Penangs; in short waist patterns of stripes in black-and-white and heliotrope and white; 25c. quality.

15c. yd.—Irish Printed Dimities; this season's patterns of stripes and figures; 25c. quality.

18c. yd.—Printed Mousseline de Carreaux; in pretty Dresden printings on white grounds; 40c. quality.

18c. yd.—Printed Corded Striped Mousseline; in polka-dot designs; 37½c. quality.

25c. yd.—Mulhouse Swiss Muslins; in dainty floral designs on white grounds; 45c. quality.

28c. yd.—Dotted Swiss Muslins; white and colored dots in designs of stripes and plaids; 37½c. kind.

Rotunda and Tenth street.

Women's Sailor Hats, 35c. and 50c.

A clearing sale. Rough straw sailor hats, light, cool, fashionable; trimmed with silk bands in polka dots or solid colors. Many at less than half their early season prices. Your choice now at

35c. and 50c. Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

For Children

A sale of the prettiest gingham frocks, fine quality, delicate stripes and plaids, exquisite in taste, careful in finish, roomy and cool. Sizes from 2 to 4 years. Prices,—and values were generous at $1.50 and $2,

Now 75c. and $1 Each

Just as opportune:

Petticoats—white, with waists; umbrella ruffles; sizes, 6 mos. to 4 yrs.; price, 20c. each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Dinner Ware, Separate Pieces

All these are of finest English porcelain, with borders of blue and beautiful gold tracings. Assortments are broken, and the line is to be discontinued. Thus a sale of pieces instead of sets, and those at half prices and less:—

At 8c. each—Dinner Plates, Breakfast Plates, Soup Plates.

At 10c. each—Tea Cups and Saucers, Coffee Cups and Saucers, Egg Cups.

At 25c. each—Meat Dishes, Open Vegetable Dishes, Gravy Boats, Baking Dishes.

At 50c. each—Covered Vegetable Dishes, Large Platters, Sauce Tureens.

Basement.

Women's Muslin Underwear

An echo of the June sale, yet with some variations in it. The same high qualities, the same sorts of fresh, immaculate garments, free from sweat-shop taint. With these, new cuts, new fancies in trimming, and some new prices:

GOWNS

At 38c.—Three styles; muslin or cambric; neck trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion; lawn ruffles. Or empire neck, embroidery trimmed. Again, high neck, yoke of fine plaits and insertion; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves.

At 50c.—Two styles; high neck; yoke of fine plaits and hemstitching; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves. Or empire neck; shield of fine plaits and insertion; plaited cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.

SKIRTS

At 85c.—Fine muslin; deep lawn umbrella ruffle; wide ruffle of fine embroidery.

At $1—Three styles; trimmed with embroidery and plaits, plaits and insertion, or double ruffle of embroidery.

At $1.50—Fine cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; three rows of Valenciennes insertion; edge of fine lace; cambric dust ruffle.

DRAWERS

At 35c.—Muslin; plaits above deep ruffle of fine embroidery.

At 50c.—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn; clusters of plaits; Valenciennes insertion and edge. Were 85c.

At 75c.—Two styles, muslin or cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn edged with torchon lace or cluster of plaits above deep ruffle of embroidery.

CHEMISES

At 18c.—Muslin; cambric ruffle on neck and armholes.

At 25c.—Muslin; round neck and armholes trimmed with narrow embroidery or Valenciennes lace. Were 35c.

At 60c.—Muslin; square yoke of fine plaits and insertion; neck and arm holes embroidery trimmed; open fronts.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More Road Flyer Bicycles

During the past three months we have sold about 4,500 Road Flyers, at $16. We could have sold as many more, had we been able to secure them. Cyclists are critical people, yet there has not been a single complaint concerning the Road Flyer from these thousands of purchasers.

Here's a new lot: 200 for men, 22 and 24-in. frames; 150 for women, all 22-in. frames; 100 for boys and girls, 24 and 26-in. wheels. All are priced $16 excepting the smaller juvenile size, which is only $15. And every one as good a wheel as $40 could buy this Spring.

Basement.

Toilet Articles of Glass And Silver

Travelers' needs and dressing table adjuncts, elegantly made and moderately priced,— some reduced a third:—

At $1 and $1.50—Cut glass vinaigrettes, sterling silver tops; easily worth 50c. more.

At $1.50—Cut glass salve jars with silver tops, all with colored stones. Value $2.50. Some of plain glass with silver tops, at 50c.

At $1—Cut glass cologne bottles with silver tops.

At 25c. to 40c.—Plain glass tooth powder bottles and brush holders, all with sterling silver tops.

Broadway and Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts

THE YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS.

Now Practically Out of Danger—McClellan Comes Up to Her Dock.

Health Officer Doty said yesterday that the yellow fever patients under his charge at the Swinburne Island Hospital are doing well, and both are now practically out of danger. Oscar F. Lackey is steadily improving, and will come out all right. His temperature was 100 yesterday morning, but receded to normal during the day. He has been able to take nourishment.

The passengers and crew of the transport McClellan, with the exception of three passengers, were released from Hoffman Island yesterday afternoon and the vessel proceeded to her dock in Brooklyn. Those detained were suffering slightly from attacks of dysentery and other tropical complaints, and it was thought best to hold them for a few days longer.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

New Boarder Caught Robbing a Room.

The boarders living at 93 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, were excited while at dinner last evening by cries of "Stop thief!" from Mrs. May Gorman, who conducts the boarding house. She had detected a new boarder ransacking a bedroom off the back parlor. The thief ran from the house, and along South Ninth Street toward Bedford Avenue, followed by the men boarders. At Bedford Avenue a son of Alderman Elliott, and James Murray, who were standing on the corner, seized the fugitive, who fought. At the station house he gave his name as James Douglas, thirty-three years old, and said he lived at 229 East Ninth Street, Manhattan.

Fire's Third Victim From One Family.

Abraham Finklestein, who was severely burned during the fire in his paint shop at 121 Hester Street, on Monday, died in Gouverneur Hospital last night as a result of the burns he received. In the fire Finklestein's wife and son were burned to death. The child was clasped in the arms of its mother.

OTIS ON THE PHILIPPINES

Commander of a Brigade in Luzon Talks of the Situation.

IN NEW YORK ON A VISIT

Loud in Praise of the American Troops—Filipinos Fight Well, but Have No Genius for Government.

Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, United States Volunteers, talked freely with a TIMES reporter at the Hoffman House last night regarding the situation in the Philippines. Gen. Otis was in command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, and his troops operated on the northerly line in Luzon, a short distance from Manila. The General, who is in excellent health, said:

"The situation may not be all that the American people could desire, because any state of war in any country is not desirable. The sooner any war is ended the better mankind at large—who, as a rule, desire peace—will be satisfied.

"But the situation in Luzon, considering all the difficulties surrounding it and the obstacles which our army has had to contend with and overcome, is as satisfactory as we could expect.

"With the small force operating in a strange and distant land against an enemy fighting on his own ground, Major Gen. Otis has accomplished great things.

"The troops of the Eighth Army Corps have defeated the enemy in every engagement since the outbreak of the Filipino rebellion on the night of Feb. 4, 1899.

"It made no difference what the force of the enemy was; no matter what the advantage of his position; no matter how strong his defenses, both natural and artificial, our troops have overcome him, and driven and dispersed his battalions on every field.

"At the outset Aguinaldo claimed an organized, armed, and equipped force of 30,000 men, all told. It is certain that that force has been reduced to less than 10,000 effective men, who are disheartened, discouraged, divided, and ready to surrender. When pressed still further by the reorganized army of Major Gen. Otis, which will again become aggressive with the incoming of the next dry season, we have a fair right to expect that the Tagalo rebellion will be suppressed before the beginning of another rainy season.

"What our army in the Philippines has a fair right to expect from the American people is sympathy, support, confidence, and all necessary supplies in men and material. It seems to me that patience is what our people are sometimes deficient in. We have a great problem before us in the Orient, and it takes time to work it out. No great thing was ever accomplished in a day. Give our army in Luzon, for that is the principal field of unrest and disturbance, a chance and the rebellion will be suppressed, order restored, peace and security assured, and a government suited to the needs of the country established in due time.

"The troops of the Eighth Army Corps, as a rule, have been admirably cared for from the beginning. They have been well supplied with the regulation army ration to which have been added other articles procured in that country, besides fresh beef from Australia brought in refrigerating ships and issued to the men in camp and garrison, and even on the firing line. The sick have been treated with skill and care, the mortality from disease has not been great, though the number of the sick in the regiments has at times been large. But a large proportion of the attacks have been slight and the recoveries rapid.

"The wounded in battle have been quickly recovered from the fields where they fell, promptly treated in field hospitals, or sent to reserve hospitals, and recoveries from wounds have been surprisingly rapid, much more rapid than we who were on the spot thought possible.

"The dead in battle or from disease have been reverently consigned to earth in that far-off land or more frequently have been placed in decent coffins, borne across the ocean in transports, and consigned to the care of their relatives and friends in the places from which they came.

"There have been no scandals in supplying and handling the army in Luzon—no embalmed beef controversies; nothing, in short, to smirch the honor of that army, mortify the country, or dishonor the flag of the Republic.

"Everything considered, the drawbacks surrounding them, the lack of civilization, military education, and equipment, the Filipinos are very formidable fighters. Their resistance has been exceptionally stubborn. It is a mistake, common in the United States, I find, to suppose that the Filipinos fight like Indians, that they resort merely to guerrilla methods, or that they are nothing more than an unorganized mob. On the contrary, they are organized, and many of them are effectively armed. In addition to the thousands of them armed with modern weapons, there are great numbers of bolo men, or men armed with long, ugly knives, and hordes of mountaineers armed only with bows and arrows.

"The organized troops, which are the Filipino armies that our soldiers have had to meet and overcome, dig deep and useful trenches, build formidable field works, showing much engineering skill and ability, and they fight in lines of battle like civilized troops, like the Spaniards, for instance, from whom they have learned all they know of the art of war. Yet, with all this and despite the fact that their forces have usually greatly outnumbered the American troops, they have been beaten in every engagement. Our gallant American troops have gone through, around, or over their intrenchments, field works, and natural defenses with a daring unexcelled and an intrepidity that is remarkable.

"I do not consider the Filipinos capable of self-government. Not because there is not a fair degree of intelligence among them, or, to be more specific, among the Tagalos, for there is a good deal of intelligence, alertness, and acumen in that people. But I do not believe they have any proper and correct appreciation of republican liberty and self-government as we in America understand those terms. They are not built that way, and on account of the lack of cohesion, the lack of solidarity among them they could not succeed in governing themselves or each other. The Tagalos of Luzon are the dominating tribe, the most warlike and the most ambitious to set themselves up in the business of statesmanship. But there is small hope that the other tribes of the archipelago, widely separated, and not knowing even the language of the Tagalos, or of each other, would accept the rule of the Tagalos under Aguinaldo. Were they turned loose to-morrow and given carte blanche to try the scheme of self-government I believe they would be at each other before the expiration of six months, and the lurid occupation of throat-cutting would go merrily on unless arrested by the intervention of American or some other civilized power."

Gen. Otis will leave for Washington to-morrow, and after a brief stay there, will proceed to his home in California, stopping in Chicago on the way thither.

WATER SCARCE IN BROOKLYN.

Storage Reservoir Being Drawn On—Fountains Shut Off.

Brooklyn is again threatened with a water famine. The little rain that fell recently only served to relieve the situation temporarily, and matters are now said to be worse than ever. That the local water department is alarmed over the outlook was made manifest yesterday by an order for the shutting off of the water from all fountains used for ornamentation only. Among these fountains was the electric fountain on the Prospect Park Plaza, which was not in operation last night for the first time this Summer.

Deputy Water Commissioner Moffet, it is said, will next order the street sprinkling carts shut off, and retrenchment of the water supply will be made in other directions. Chief Engineer de Verona of the Water Department said yesterday that the situation was becoming daily more serious. To supply the demand, he said, the department was now obliged to draw upon the storage reservoir at Hempstead. The water at Hempstead has dropped from nineteen feet, the normal level, to fifteen feet.

There is every probability that it will continue to fall, and unless there is a heavy rainfall soon, at the present rate of consumption this storage reservoir will be dry within three months.

A New Public Library.

The Regents of the State of New York have granted to the Young Men's Benevolent Association a certificate registering the library maintained by that organization at 311 East Broadway as a public library. The Regents have also apportioned $200 to be paid annually toward the support of the library, and the association expects to receive an appropriation from the city. The library has 500 readers.

SHAMROCK'S TRIAL RACE.

Ex-Sheriff Dewar's Reason for Refusing Sir Thomas Lipton's Invitation to Accompany Him.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—Shamrock will have a trial in a few days. I met ex-Sheriff of London Dewar to-day. He said Sir Thomas Lipton had invited him to be present at the first trial, but he had declined. When asked why, when thousands would have jumped at the chance, he said he had spent so much time traveling around the world that he wanted to make it up. He asked me to accompany him to see the coaches come up in front of the Victoria Hotel. He explained that he owned the Rocket coach, but had never seen it come in.

SHAMROCK SPRINGS A LEAK.

Cup Challenger Ordered Into Dry Dock to Repair a Plate—The Race with Britannia.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 11.—It is reported the cup challenger Shamrock is leaking. She has been docked for the purpose of repairing a plate which was disturbed when she grounded on her arrival at Southampton from London, June 28.

The race between the cup challenger and the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia, July 18, will take place close to the Needles.

Sir Thomas Lipton this evening informed the correspondent of The Associated Press that there is absolutely no foundation for the report that the Shamrock was leaking. He says she has been docked merely to have her hull repolished, preparatory to the trial with Brittania.

ANOTHER TRIAL FOR COLUMBIA.

Capt. Barr Says the Cup Defender Worked More Satisfactorily.

The big sloop Columbia, after being overhauled Monday, was out for a spin on the Sound yesterday. She cast off her moorings off Premium Point at 11 A. M. and remained out for five hours, making a run down the Sound to a point east of Stamford. There was a light wind from the south, and this freshened in the afternoon and got into the southwest afterward, backing to south again.

The Columbia carried her full set of working sails, and there seemed to be an improvement in the fit of the head sails. Nothing, however, has been done to the mainsail, and Capt. Barr said after the spin that it would not be touched till she goes to Bristol. Regarding a report that the Columbia might return to Bristol to-day, Capt. Barr said that he had received no orders for so speedy a departure from New Rochelle. She may not leave until Saturday. On arrival at Bristol a new steel mast will at once be stepped.

Capt. Barr said that the Columbia was getting in better shape with each spin. When told of the cabled rumor that it is the intention of those building the Shamrock to develop her full speed in the trial races on the other side. Capt. Barr said:

"I hope they'll do that. They did it with Valkyrie, and they didn't know themselves just how fast she was till she was beaten by the Defender."

KATRINA WINS OCEAN RACE.

Four Atlantic Club Schooners Finish Less Than Five Minutes Apart.

One of the most closely contested yacht races ever held near New York ended at Sea Gate yesterday. It was the long-discussed ocean contest of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which brought to a successful conclusion its annual cruise. Four white-winged schooners finished an ocean course of 138 miles less than five minutes apart. In fact two of the schooners—the Katrina and the Sachem—crossed the finish line just one second apart amid enthusiastic cheering by the clubmen. These two boats sailed a magnificent race, and their wonderful finish will long furnish an interesting topic for yachtsmen.

The Ramona was first of the four fliers home, but owing to the fact that she was compelled to give so much time allowance to her smaller competitors she succeeded only in obtaining third place, while the stately old Coronet, winner of many ocean contests, was fourth.

The wind was blowing a twelve-knot breeze and hauling to the south-southwest as the yachts with all sails set hummed on to the finish, an imaginary line between Norton's Point light and the committee boat, which was anchored off the entrance to Gravesend Bay. The Awa, as was generally expected, easily won from the Daphne in the sloop class, and when she crossed the finish line the Daphne had not as yet reached Sandy Hook Point.

The Katrina captures the Adams Cup for schooners, the Sachem wins the Watson trophy, and the Ramona captures the prize presented by Bartow S. Weeks. The sloop Awa wins the only trophy awarded to single-stickers, a cup presented by Commodore F. T. Adams.

ROCHESTER YACHT WINS AGAIN.

Last Trial Race Sailed at Chicago—Talk of a New Competitor.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Rochester yacht Genesee demonstrated again to-day her superiority over the Prairie and Josephine in the third and last race of the series to decide which boat should have the honor of competing for the Canada's Cup at Toronto in August. The race was sailed over a triangular course, a distance of twenty-three and five-eighths miles. Genesee's elapsed time was 4:46:15. Josephine crossed the finishing line 30 minutes and 13 seconds later. Prairie was dismasted shortly after the start and had to put back to port.

Genesee's crew left for Rochester to-night, and if the Chicago Yacht Club decides to try the Briar, which will be completed next week, against the Rochester boat, a Chicago crew will man the Genesee. If the Briar should prove faster than the Genesee with a Chicago crew aboard, the Rochester crew will return, and a series of races between the two will be arranged.

The Vaquero III. Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—The thirty-footers raced this evening over the Dyer's Island course, with the wind from the south. The start was at 3:55. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:01:12	2:06:12
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:03:08	2:08:08
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:14:19	2:19:19
Carolina, P. Jones	5:14:50	2:19:50

Arrivals of yachts include steamers Eleanor, Narada, Narwhal, and Polyanthus; schooners Elsemarie and Wayfarer, and sloop Defender.

SCARLET FEVER IN WEST POINT

Many Cadets Are Quarantined, and Visit of the Annapolis Is Cut Short by Presence of the Disease.

WEST POINT, July 11.—A disease showing strong symptoms of scarlet fever, has broken out here. Several of the cadets who have been attacked by the malady are quarantined in the barracks. All the physicians of the post are in attendance on the patients, and every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The training ship Annapolis, having on board Commander R. R. Ingersoll and the senior class of cadets from the Naval Academy, dropped anchor off West Point at 11:15 o'clock this morning. Capt. Bruff of the Ordnance Department, and Lieut. Samuel C. Hazzard, Post Adjutant, immediately went aboard the Annapolis and paid their compliments, and it was intended the cadets should come ashore this afternoon and dine this evening in Grant Hall.

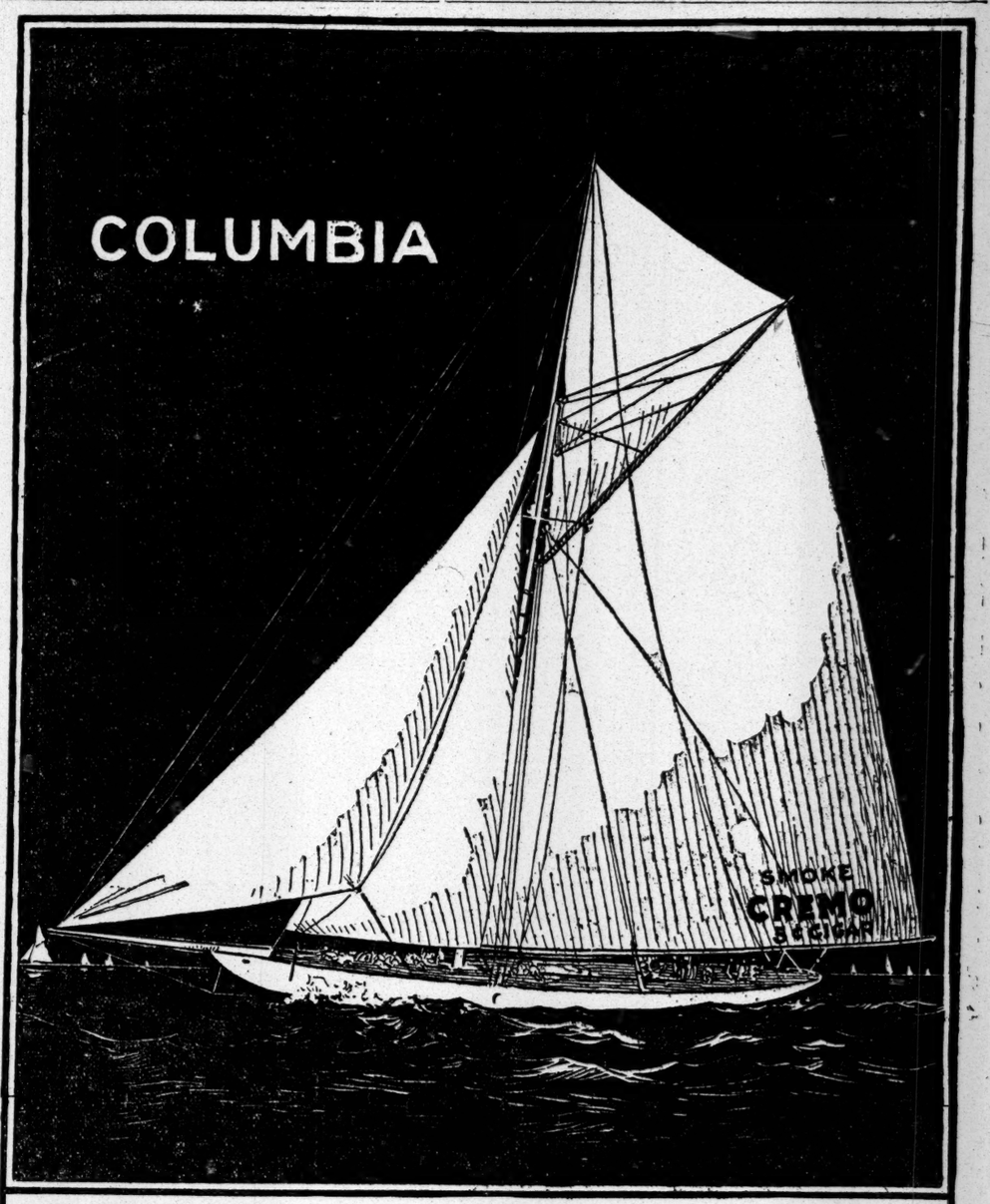
On account of the illness of the West Point cadets all the arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors from the Naval Academy were canceled. The cadets were not permitted to come ashore, and the training ship Annapolis will depart from here to-morrow morning.

A return visit of the Annapolis is promised at a later date.

New Home for Children Opened.

The Angel Guardian Home for Little Children, situated at Twelfth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, and in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, was formally opened yesterday. Religious exercises were held in the morning and a reception in the afternoon. The home is a branch of the Convent of Mercy, on Willoughby Avenue.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought



It has been suggested that the name be changed from "Columbia" to "CREMO," because they go so fast.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, New York.

GOOD POLO AT CEDARHURST

Exciting Game Between Westchester Country and Devon Clubs.

PENNSYLVANIANS THE VICTORS

Won by 10 Goals to 5 1-4 After a Fine Display of Team Work—Gayly Dressed Crowd of Spectators.

Lovers of polo who went to the Rockaway Club field at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday afternoon were rewarded by witnessing a rattling good game. It was the second of the series of matches now being played for the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup, and the opposing teams were those of the Westchester Country Club and Devon, the latter being the champion polo four of Pennsylvania. A large number of friends of the Westchester players were on hand, among them Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury and several guests, all of whom were resplendent in red ribbons and other insignia of the Country Club color.

It was a very enthusiastic and gayly dressed crowd that thronged the clubhouse piazza, some of the guests being Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Miss Churchill, Foxhall Keene, P. F. Collier, Mrs. McKeever, Miss Tomlinson, Miss Kennedy, Miss Esther Kennedy, T. T. Kennedy, Miss Ethel Post, Miss Alice Babcock, Baron and Baroness Wardener, Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Major J. C. Cooley, Dr. and Mrs. Anderton, Mrs. William Force, Mrs. Tower, Francis Stevens, J. C. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. John Kilbreth, Carrol Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Herrick, Mrs. J. Dallett, H. L. Herbert, "Jack" Cheever, Eugene Goadby, Miss Mollie Lefferts, Miss Hand, Walter Anderton, Mrs. Chesney Richardson, and Albert Francke.

The Westchester contingent was inclined to be demonstrative at every good play for their side, and the brilliant strokes of "Larry" Waterbury evoked generous applause. But it was not the applause of victory, for the Devonians won by 10 goals to 5¼. The line-up and individual handicaps were as follows:

Devon.	Hd'cp.	Westchester.	Hd'cp.
1. C. R. Snowden	5	1. Eugene Reynal	2
2. G. W. Kendrick	6	2. J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	6
3. Charles Wheeler	6	3. E. C. Potter	4
Back, George McFadden	5	Back, L. Waterbury	8
Total	22	Total	20

As soon as the ball was thrown in Snowden darted to the front, and resorted to his frequent practice of expending all his efforts in goalmaking. He succeeded nobly, for the allowance of two goals given to Westchester was completely wiped out, and four goals by Snowden in that period left the Quakers slightly in the lead. "Larry" Waterbury made one for the Westchester. This was one of the pretty features of the period.

Snowden got the ball when it was thrown in after his second goal, and gave it a magnificent drive toward the Devon posts. Potter returned it cleverly, and "Larry" Waterbury and Wheeler had a sharp tussle for its possession, resulting in the ball being sent over the lines. When thrown in there was some sharp and fast work, Waterbury backing finely a grand stroke of Wheeler's, and driving it toward the east border. Wheeler finally got the ball, but could not keep it long from the irresistible "Larry," and in three minutes the latter made his hard-fought-for goal.

The Devon men did magnificent team work, seldom having played better together. Eugene Reynal showed improvement over his past games, and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., played a grand game, considering that this was his first appearance of the season. The summary by periods is:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
No. 1	C. R. Snowden	Devon	2:30
No. 2	C. R. Snowden	Devon	1:30
No. 3	L. Waterbury	Westchester	3:00
No. 4	C. R. Snowden	Devon	1:45
No. 5	C. R. Snowden	Devon	7:30

Played one and one-quarter minutes overtime.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
No. 1	G. W. Kendrick	Devon	0:30
No. 2	George McFadden	Devon	9:00
No. 3	L. Waterbury	Westchester	4:00

Knockout one-quarter minute overtime. Penalty of ½ goal against Westchester for a foul.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
No. 1	C. R. Snowden	Devon	4:30
No. 2	Charles Wheeler	Devon	9:15
No. 3	Charles Wheeler	Devon	1:15

Knockout on time. Penalty of ¼ goal against Westchester for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
No 1	J. W. Kendrick	Devon	1:00
No. 2	Eugene Reynal	Westchester	0:15
No. 3	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Westchester	4:00

Knockout three-quarters of a minute overtime.

Summary: Goals earned—Devon, 10; Westchester, 4. Allowed by handicap—Westchester, 2. Lost by penalties—Westchester, ¾ goal, ½ by foul, and ¼ by a safety. Total score—Devon, 10; Westchester, 5¼. Referee—J. Dallett, Jr. Scorer and Timekeeper—H. L. Herbert.

The game to-day will be a battle royal for polo lovers, as the crack Rockaway and Meadow Brook teams will meet for the cup.

TEACHERS FAVOR ARBITRATION

National Educational Association to Send Message to The Hague—Los Angeles Convention Opens.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 11.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Hon. F. Q. Storey, Chairman of the local Executive Committee, called to order the opening session of the convention of the National Educational Association. The pavilion where the convention assembled seats 5,000, but the audience numbered far in excess of that figure. Short addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Henry T. Gage, State Superintendent of Public Instruction T. J. Kirk, Mayor Eaton, and Superintendent of City Schools J. A. Foshay, and responses were made by N. C. Dougherty, Superintendent of Schools, Peoria, Ill.; Dr. Emerson E. White, Columbus, Ohio, and J. H. Phillips, Superintendent of Schools, Birmingham, Ala.

The New York delegation to the convention, the Raymond and Whitcomb party from Eastern points, the special with the Ohio delegation, the special bringing the Pennsylvania contingent, two Philadelphia specials, and a special from Vicksburg bringing delegates from Southern points, arrived to-day. The special that was in collision with the freight train in the northern part of the State also arrived, bringing the Missouri and other delegates, except the injured, who have stopped over at San Francisco. The delegates arriving to-day will number fully 3,500. When the last special arrives from Chicago to-morrow, it is estimated that there will be over 12,000 teachers in the city.

The Board of Directors of the association at their meeting to-day unanimously passed the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York:

Resolved, That the President of the National Association be requested to send the following telegram of congratulation on behalf of the association to the American delegates to the Peace Conference now in session at the Hague:

"Andrew D. White, Chairman of the American Delegation to Peace Conference, The Hague, Holland:

"The National Educational Association in convention assembled tenders to Peace Conference heartiest congratulations on success which has attended the noble effort in behalf of the principle of arbitration."

AUTOMOBILES IN LYNN.

General Electric Company Making Experiments in Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—Prof. Elihu Thomson of the General Electric Company, Lynn, admits the truth of the rumor that the company is experimenting in the manufacture of automobiles at the works in that city. Mr. Thomson said that it had not begun to manufacture, and that it was yet too early to predict anything in regard to it.

Prof. Thomson is an enthusiast on horseless carriages, and a number have been built at the Lynn works under his supervision. He says that the horseless carriage is in the experimental stages, and he believes that it will not be long before the price is reduced to the price of a horse and carriage. He is confident that the horse will be almost entirely supplanted by this formidable rival.

The company is still experimenting with methods of applying the driving power, and many problems relating to reducing the weight, bringing down the cost of manufacture, and simplifying the driving apparatus. The professor says many problems dealing with the construction of automobiles have yet to be solved.

SMALLPOX PATIENT CAPTURED.

Charles J. Dempsey, a cook, of 433 West Thirteenth Street, who was taken to the New York Hospital Monday night, suffering from smallpox, and later escaped by jumping from a window in the isolated ward after he had been locked in, staggered up to the gate of Bellevue Hospital last night. He asked where he should go to be treated for a contagious disease, and was directed to the Willard Parker Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. Dempsey went to the latter institution, and as soon as he gave his name was promptly isolated and the police were notified.

Dempsey told the physicians he had wandered about all Monday night and the greater part of yesterday. He said he had a dread of being sent to the hospital on North Brother's Island, and thought he would risk a chance of recovery without such heroic treatment. He felt the disease growing worse, however, and was just able to get back to the hospital.

He grew rapidly worse after being taken into the Willard Parker Hospital. The physicians are surprised at the man's vitality. They say he was in a well-advanced stage of the disease three days ago, and they don't understand how he kept up so long.

He must have exposed thousands of people to his malady while at large in the streets. It would be useless to try and trace the man for the purpose of quarantining the persons exposed, and no action in this respect was taken.

CAPT. DYER'S ANGER ROUSED.

Former Commander of the Baltimore Denounces the Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—Erving Winslow, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, sent the following letter to Capt. Dyer, who commanded the Baltimore in the battle of Manila:

Capt. N. M. Dyer, Melrose:

Sir: I see that you state in a recent interview that the anti-Imperialists must be put down. How do you propose that it should be done? On the other hand, let me tell you that we have reason to believe that a majority of the people of the United States is resolved to put down the martial spirit which has recently been let loose in yellow journalism in certain official quarters, and in the "service," which threatens civil rights at home and peace and justice abroad. They do not intend much longer to tolerate the arrogance of a class of servants primarily needed by a republic as a police force. The passing indulgence of an enthusiasm for personal bravery, which is the incident of an hour, is not to be mistaken for a popular approval of militarism foreign to the spirit of a free people. I am your obedient servant. ERVING WINSLOW.

Of Mr. Winslow's letter and its writer Capt. Dyer says:

"He ought to be denounced as a traitor to his country for writing such a letter. It is absolutely too foolish for me to answer. He ought to be treated with silent contempt, and I have nothing to say to a fellow of his stripe. Any one who will deliberately oppose and try to prevent the work of the army and navy of his country is as low in my estimation as though he were to deliberately take up arms against his country, and should be taken in hand at once.

"The American soldiers are enduring enough perils and hardships in the Philippines without being decried and denounced by a few Boston cranks who have taken it into their heads that the Administration is carrying on the campaign for the fun of the thing. Senator Mason says that the war is being carried on without the sanction of Congress. What does this gentleman think our Nation would do if we were attacked by one of the European powers? Does he think the President would wait to declare war till Congress had assembled? I am tired with this rot about Imperialism. The men who oppose the action of the Government in the present crisis are of too little consequence to be noticed."

Mr. Winslow's crusade is epitomized in his reply to Capt. Dyer, in which he says: "Every man who is not carried off his feet by the mad scramble after gold lace should stand up and be counted, and in my own small way, wherever I see a military head bob up, I purpose to hit it."

MANUFACTURERS RAISE PRICES.

High Cost of Raw Material Causes Advance in Farm Implements.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Manufacturers of drill and seeder implements met in secret session at the Auditorium Hotel to-day and decided to make an advance of 15 per cent. on the present price of seeders and drills. This action was taken on account of the large advance that has been made in iron and steel. The manufacturing concern represented at the meeting yesterday are:

Bickford & Huffman Company, Macedon, N. Y.; Champion Drill Company, Limited, New York; Superior Drill Company, Springfield, Ohio; P. P. Mast & Co., Springfield, Ohio; Hoosier Drill Company, Logansport, Ind.; Rhude Brothers' Manufacturing Company, Libertyville, Ind.; Selby, Starr & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Deere-Mansur Company, Moline, Ill.; Appleton Manufacturing Company, Batavia, Ill.; Hayworth & Sons' Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.; Keystone Manufacturing Company, Sterling, Ill.; Sterling Manufacturing Company, Sterling, Ill.; Dowagiac Manufacturing Company, Dowagiac, Mich.; Fountain City Drill Company, La Crosse, Wis.; Van Brunt & Wilkins Manufacturing Company, Monitor Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Empire Drill Company, Shortsville, N. Y.; Brennan & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Janesville Machine Company, Janesville, Wis.

S. E. Davis of the Monitor Manufacturing Company was elected Chairman and J. A. Craig of the Janesville Machine Company Secretary.

Three Arrests for a New York Robbery

Joseph Barrato, Michael Fena, and Joseph H. Mandello, all of this city, were arrested in Philadelphia Monday night by Central Office detectives on the charge of robbing the cap warehouse of Hein & Fox, at 125 Bleecker Street, on July 4. They took $6,000 worth of silk. It is said by the police. Barrato when arrested said he lived at 220 West Forty-fifth Street. Fena and Mandello gave their residences as 75 and 160 Thompson Street, respectively. They were committed to await requisition papers.

W. R. Moore Seriously Ill in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, July 11.—The illness of W. R. Moore, the promoter of the Diamond Match and Steel and Wire combines, has reached an alarming stage, and his friends are seriously concerned regarding his condition.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

May Hempstead Beat Maximo Gomez at a Mile Easily.

IMP WAS BEATEN BY FIREARM

Shoreham, Lady Madge, Sarmatian, and Kirkwood Won the Races in Which They Ran.

One of the beauties of the racing game is that it keeps its devotees guessing constantly. Go at it mathematically, and you'll eventually go crazy. Imp and May Hempstead teach you that. Try "form" and you'll go broke. Guess blindly, and you may win and you may not, but you'll have a heap more fun, and may occasionally back a Sarmatian at 40 to 1 and win a pot of money that will enable you to keep guessing for many a day. Stab a race card with a hat pin borrowed from your best girl after she has blindfolded you, and you will win a lot of money, get your name and your picture in the papers as a "plunger," will dine at the Oriental, drink only the rarest of Burgundies or the driest of champagnes, and smoke only the blackest and roughest and costliest of Vuelta Abajo cigars. Form is a delusion, stable information a snare, and "handicapping" an invention of the bookmaker to help increase his gains. The only sure way to beat the game is to keep away from the track, from the poolrooms which Chief Devery says do not exist anyway, and bet only in imagination. That was the consensus of opinion coming home from the Brighton Beach track yesterday.

Not that yesterday was any particular exception to the regular run of the game. It was about on the average. One favorite won, three strong second choices won, one rank outsider came in winner, and there was one winner that was played so little that she was a third or fourth choice—Lady Madge. Even the French tipster's system went wrong yesterday, for Odom won but one race. He was second in another and third in still one more, in which there was no betting against the horse he rode "to show." If such things did not happen there would be no bookmakers and no racing. And bookmakers have got to live somehow. So have jockeys.

May Hempstead, who, with "the best of the weights," could not run fast enough to keep warm in the Brighton Handicap, played ducks and drakes with all the rest of the starters in the opening race, in which the wise ones said she had "all the worst of the weights," and therefore could not possibly win. But she did, and made the rest of the horses look like commonplace animals. She was good yesterday, and when she is good it is of the most superlative sort of goodness. Maximo Gomez and St. Clair, both of whom tried to have fun with her, would tell you so if they could talk. They stretched their legs and did their best to race against her, but she beat each of them as if they knew nothing about the game. There were a lot of wise people who had it all down in figures that could not lie that St. Callatine could beat her. The figures lied this time. He was a bad fourth at the end of the race.

Every one had it down as a certainty that Shoreham would win the second race. He did it. But the bookmakers were cruel, for the best odds they would offer against him were 2 to 7, and few could afford to back him at that sort of price. Those who did so almost had a heart failure when he was away back in the ruck while Innovator was away out in front reeling off eighths of a mile regularly in about 13½ seconds each for five furlongs. That effort settled him. So when Shoreham and Odom got ready they came on and won as they pleased from Innovator and La Vega.

Bendoran was "a sure thing" for the fourth race, even though Imp, who had won the big Brighton Handicap, as well as the Suburban, was a starter. He wasn't. Nor could Imp win, though her owners had specially imported the sable "Pete" Clay from the West to ride her to victory. Firearm, a cast-off from the Belmont stable, was the one that polished both of them off. There were no figures in the handicapper's book that could make him do it. But "Jim" Boden, who trains him, and O'Leary, who rode him, could. Yet there are people who say that O'Leary is not a jockey. Bendoran had to be content with second place, and even Swiftmas beat Imp home. So the expense of "Pete" Clay's importation might have been saved.

Sarmatian ran a good race against Sadducee on Monday. Then everybody promptly forgot all about it. They only remembered that Montanic, at Sheepshead Bay, had run a good race against Sadducee and got it because the latter was disqualified. The bookmakers made Montanic an even-money favorite and laid 40 to 1 against Sarmatian. That even-money was a bait the public could not resist, and they gobbled it wholesale. Sarmatian apparently did not like that sort of thing, and even though Hennessy rode him, got his revenge on the public with the short memories by winning the race. Montanic was a poor third, being beaten by Prestidigitator as well as Sarmatian. "It was the weight," said all those who had backed Montanic and mourned. The "bookies" smiled.

Kirkwood, the strong second choice, won the last race, the favorite, Greatland, running fourth to him, Maurice and Handcuff. It was an easy victory for Kirkwood, a profitable one for all the horse-selling crowd from the vicinity of Bull's Head, all of whom were at the track to back Mr. Hayman's colt.

The Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 2-5.

1—May Hempstead, Headley & Norton's ch. f., 3 years, by Patron-Lillie Hempstead, 114 pounds. 3 to 1 and even.....(N. Turner)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4, 110, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Odom)
3—St. Clair, T. P. Barrett & Co.'s ch. g., 3, 106, 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)

St. Callatine, 4, 107, 13 to 5, (Clawson;) Charentus, 5, 110, 15 to 1, (Scherrer;) Kinnikinnick, 5, 113, 12 to 1, (McCue;) Bonnie Lad, 3, 102, 60 to 1, (Mason,) and Rappahannock, 4, 111, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished and named.

Won cleverly by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $550, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Shoreham, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., by imp. Albert-Duchess May, 97, $1,000, 7 pounds. 2 to 7 and out.....(Odom)
2—Innovator, P. Dunne's ch. g., 97, 11 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(McCue)
3—La Vega, Edward Kelly's b. c., 97, 8 to 1.....(McCue)

First Whip, 112, 100 to 1, (Scherrer;) Pellager, 98, 150 to 1, (Romanelli;) Good Morrow, 84, 200 to 1, (Brennan;) Frank Webb, 102, 100 to 1, (Collins,) and Hansbrough, 110, 100 to 1, (Coleman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 4-5.

1—Lady Madge, J. J. Hyland's ch. f., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret, 107 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Inneennamara, Sydney Paget's b. f., 3, 107, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Andronicus, Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 3, 112, 3 to 1.....(Taral)

Emigre, 3, 109, 16 to 5, (Turner;) Landgrave, 3, 112, 6 to 1, (McCue;) Paris, 3, 107, 40 to 1, (Wilson;) Waterhouse, 3, 109, 150 to 1, (Wedderstrand;) Saccharine, 3, 109, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Edith Kline, 3, 107, 60 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Uam Var, 3, 107, 8 to 1, (Odom;) Abusive, 3, 109, 100 to 1, (Peterman;) John B. Doerr, Jr., 114, 300 to 1, (Hennessey;) Disturber, 3, 109, 40 to 1, (Moody;) Cavalleria, 3, 109, 160 to 1, (Brennan;) Kloedyke, 3, 107, 60 to 1, (Mitchell;) Al Reeves, 3, 109, 300 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Asthare, 3, 112, 300 to 1, (Van Kueren,) and St. Sulphice, 4, 116, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named. Fair Rebel, 5, 100, 100 to 1, (W. McDermott,) was a starter in the race, but was left at the post, as she bled after running away a mile.

Won easily by a neck; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flight Handicap, for all ages. Purse $1,200, added to a subscription of $25 each, or $10 if declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Firearm, J. Boden's b. g., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 108 pounds, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5..(O'Leary)
2—Bendoran, W. B. Jenning's ch. h., by imp. Sir Modred-imp. Oran, 4, 126, 5 to 2 and even.....(N. Turner)
3—Swiftmas, Demiel & Farrell's br. c., by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 4, 115, 5 to 1..(Clawson)

Imp, 5, 126, 6 to 1, (Clay;) Lady Lindsey, 3, 98, 40 to 1, (Odom,) and Isidor, 5, 124, 4 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 4-5.

1—Sarmatin, L. Elmore's ch. c., by Tenney-Lorraine, 119 pounds, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1..(Hennessey)
2—Prestidigator, G. E. Smith's b. c., 115, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(N. Turner)
3—Montanic, J. J. Eakin's b. g., 120, 9 to 10..(Odom)

Mischievous, 117, 18 to 5, (McCue;) Waring, 114, 7 to 1, (O'Leary;) Peaceful, 116, 25 to 1, (Doggett;) Arenstake, 113, 15 to 1, (Clawson,) and Pompadoura, 113, 100 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran, and finished as named

Won ridden out by a length; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3 years, by George Kinney-Toscin, $2,500, 106 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., aged, 104, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Handcuff, Osceola Stable's br. c., 3, 94, 7 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Greatland, 3, 96, 8 to 5, (Odom;) Barataria, 4, 101, 100 to 1, (Bradford,) and Handsel, 4, 108, 5 to 1, (N. Turner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a similar distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $650; selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Chapin	119 Florence Clark	114
Meehanus	119 Prince of Wales	114
Mail Bag	116 Hard Knot	114
Chivalrous	116 Bettie Gray	114
Connover	116 Lady Exile	114
Dolly Welthoff	114 Lepida	114
Theory	114 Winepress	114

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Premature	115 Bombshell	115
Hindus	115 John Fritz	115
Posthaste	113 Wig	115
Golden Sceptre	115 Lady Andrew	112
Sakhrat	115 Descubridora	112
Nansen	115 Iloilo	112
Templar	115 Eileen Daly	112
All Gold	115	

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

St. Cloud	113 Buela	105
George Keene	112 Sir Hubert	97
Fly By Night	111 George Boyd	86
Merry Prince	109 Marsian	89
Glorian	109	

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Lady Contrary	117 Lady Massey	110
Big Gun	114 Lottie Sheville	110
Water Cure	113 Frelinghuysen	108
Frandoo	113	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. One mile.

Galathee	106 Gala Day	97
Dan Rice	103 Greatland	96
High Jinks	102 Trianon	94
Mordecai	102 Greyfeld	90
Ben Hadad	102 Morose	90
Rossifer	99 Tyrshena	85
Fairy Dale	97	

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race. One mile and a sixteenth, over six hurdles.

Premier	157 Sanger	137
Buela	150 Dudley E	133
Snowcown	149 The Parrot Mouthed	132
Howard Mann	148 Merlin	130
Sister Stella	142	

SLOAN WINS THREE RACES.

Second Also in One and Third in Another at Newmarket.

LONDON, July 11.—At the first day of the Newmarket second July meeting to-day Lord William Beresford's Perdicus, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, won a maiden plate. The Prince of Wales's bay colt Donizetti was second, and Mr. W. H. Walker's Ravager finished third. Sixteen horses ran five furlongs. The betting was 5 to 4 against Perdicus.

A trial plate was won by Mr. W. Blake's aged chestnut horse Bed Light, by Prism-Doreuse. Lord William Beresford's Manatee, with Sloan up, was second, and Joe Ullman, ridden by L. Reiff, finished third. Eleven horses ran. The betting was 2 to 1 against Manatee.

The Beaufort Stakes were won by Sir J. Blundell Maple's Forcett. Korosko, ridden by Sloan, was third. Ten horses ran about seven furlongs. The betting was 9 to 2 against Korosko.

The Soltykoff Stakes were won by Lord William Beresford's two-year-old brown filly Siloah, with Sloan up. Twelve horses ran five furlongs and 142 yards. The betting was 5 to 1 against Siloah.

Sloan finished first on Grievance in the race for an all-aged selling plate. Eleven horses ran five furlongs. The betting was 7 to 4 against Grievance.

Mr. Ernest Gibbs's Orris Root, four years old, won the Visitors' Welter Handicap of 150 sovereigns. Mr. W. Cooper's Edmee, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. Thirteen horses ran six furlongs. The betting was 5 to 2 against Edmee.

Fast Mile by John R. Gentry.

DETROIT, July 11.—John R. Gentry paced a mile in 2:02¾ at Highland Park to-day. He went against the track record of 2:02. His time by quarters was 0:31¼, 1:01½, 1:33½, and 2:02¾.

AMERICAN WHIST CONGRESS.

Atlantic Auxiliary Association Wins the Brooklyn Trophy.

CHICAGO, July 11.—After a long and hard-fought battle of eleven hours, the Atlantic Auxiliary Association's team at 2 o'clock this morning finally won the Brooklyn chess trophy at the Auditorium in the ninth annual congress of the American Whist League For the next year the trophy will adorn an Eastern clubhouse. The final results gave Atlantic four games, with none lost; Northwestern three games won and one lost; Chicago, New England, and New York each one game won and three lost.

The other events were started to-day, including the contest for the Hamilton trophy, a gigantic silver goblet and five silver pieces; the first preliminary round for the Minneapolis trophy, a handsome loving cup, and the progressive pairs for the American Whist League Challenge Trophy, a solid silver loving cup. The remainder of the week will be devoted to the contests for these trophies, and the numerous prizes offered in the progressive pairs and fours.

LAWN TENNIS IN CANADA.

Championship Tournament Opens at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 11.—The Canadian championship lawn tennis tournament opened here this afternoon, despite a heavy thunder shower that passed over the grounds soon after noon. All of the American experts, with the exception of Leo Ware of Harvard, who holds the Challenge Cup here, have arrived, and the tournament promises to rival some of the big events of the season on the other side of the border. Among the players entered are the American champion, Mack, Whitman, E. P. Fisc r, the metropolitan champion J. P. Paret B. C. Wright, R. D. Little, and W. E. Grat t. A number of Canadian players also are entered, but they are outclassed by the visitors from across the border. Only five matches were played today. The scratch doubles and handicap doubles will begin to-morrow. The day's score was as follows:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—A. C. McMaster of Toronto beat W. E. Power of Buffalo, 6—1, 6—1; H. E. Avery of Detroit beat S. P. Ware of Boston, 6—3, 7—5; E. R. Tate of Toronto beat L. J. Grant of New York, 6—2, 6—4; B. C. Wright of Boston beat R. D. Little of Princeton, 6—3, 6—3.

First Round—P. Wright of Buffalo beat Philander Norton of Toronto, 7—5, 6—4.

Military Post Named for Col. Wright.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—By direction of the President, the new military post near Spokane, Washington, has been named Wright, in honor of George Wright, who was Colonel of the Ninth Infantry and a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Col. Wright defeated the allied bands of Indians near the Spokane Plains on Sept. 5, 1858. He was drowned July 30, 1865, in the wreck of the steamer Brother Jonathan, while on his way to assume command of the Department of the Columbia.

Government Favors Soldiers' Families

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An order of the War Department permits the immediate family of a regular or volunteer soldier who is absent abroad to purchase at cost prices fuel and subsistence stores which are for the immediate use of the family.

Lieut. Hartwick Leaves the Service.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The resignation of Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, Ninth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Machias has arrived at Pensacola, convoying the Potomac and Piscataqua, which had the dry dock in tow.

The Dolphin, with Assistant Secretary Allen aboard, has sailed from Newport for Boston.

The Annapolis has sailed from Tompkinsville for West Point.

The Wilmington has sailed from Santos for Desterro.

The Thomas's Repairs to Cost $239 500.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War Department has let the contract for repairing and refitting the transport Thomas to the Cramps' Company, Philadelphia, at $239,500. Major J. M. Carson, Jr., of the Quartermasters' Department will have charge of the Thomas during the refitting and also upon her voyage by way of the Suez to Manila.

Major Ebstein Retired.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Major F. H. E. Ebstein, Nineteenth Infantry, has been retired

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Pittsburgs Beaten on Their First Appearance at Polo Grounds.

NEW YORK TEAM'S GOOD WORK

Colcolough Pitched Championship Ball and Was Well Supported—The Games in Other Cities.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	49	23	.681
Boston	44	27	.620
Chicago	42	26	.618
Philadelphia	42	27	.609
St. Louis	41	30	.577
Baltimore	39	29	.574
Cincinnati	36	34	.514
Pittsburg	34	36	.486
New York	31	39	.443
Louisville	27	44	.380
Washington	24	49	.329
Cleveland	12	57	.174

Results of Yesterday's League Games.

New York, 11; Pittsburg, 8.
Brooklyn, 11; St. Louis, 10.
Chicago, 10; Boston, 6.
Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 6.
Cincinnati, 10; Washington, 6.
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The Pittsburgs made their first appearance of the season at the Polo Grounds yesterday and were downed in a long-drawn-out but not uninteresting game. They secured what appeared to be a winning lead in the first two innings. In the third inning, however, the locals got a line on Tannehill's curves and it was practically all over with the Pittsburgs after that.

Meekin was responsible for the visitors' big lead in the first two innings, but when the locals brought their score to within one of the visitors' Meekin gave way to Colcolough, who did not allow the Pittsburgs a hit in the six innings that he pitched. Tannehill was batted out of the box in the third inning, and the pitching of Leever, who relieved him, was found just as easy by the local batsmen. Leever was forced to give way to Sparks eventually, but the change was made too late.

In fact, the Pittsburgs never had a chance to win after the fifth inning, as Colcolough was pitching championship ball, and the home team's fielding was very sharp. It was the first time in two weeks that the local team did some good batting. Davis was in splendid form. Besides fielding cleanly, he made four hits, including a two-bagger. O'Brien was another local player who did some excellent fielding, while Gleason made the star play of the game when he jumped about two feet and with one hand caught Shriver's apparent base hit in the eighth inning.

The only thing that marred the locals' game was some bad base running in the early innings, which cost at least two runs. Hartman has been "farmed out" to the Bridgeport Club, Colcolough and Foster having returned from there. The New Yorks and the St. Louis will play a regularly scheduled game at Weehawken next Sunday afternoon. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	2	4	2	0	0
McC'thy, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	3	1	1	0	1
Will'ms, 3b.	1	2	4	3	2	Davis, ss.	4	2	0	6	0
B'mont, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	1	4	13	0	0
Bo'man, 1b.	2	1	7	2	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1
Ely, ss.	0	0	3	4	1	T. O'B'n, lf.	0	1	5	0	0
J. O'B'n, 2b.	1	0	3	2	1	Grady, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Schriver, c.	0	1	1	3	1	Grady, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Tannen'l, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Meekin, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Leever, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Colcol'h, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Sparks, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
*Clark	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	8	9	24	15	5	Total	11	14	27	11	2

*Batted for Sparks in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—8
New York	1	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	..	—11

First base by errors—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburg, 3. Bases on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Colcolough, 1; off Leever, 6; off Sparks, 1. Struck out—By Colcolough, 2; by Meekin, 1; by Leever, 1. Three-base hit—Bowerman. Two-base hits—Davis, Gettig, Donovan. Sacrifice hit—Schriver. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Davis, Doyle, Bowerman. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien. Double plays—Williams, Schriver, and Beaumont; J. O'Brien, Ely, and Bowerman; Grady and Gleason. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Hunt.

ST. LOUIS BEATEN IN BROOKLYN.

There Was Plenty of Hitting in the Game at Washington Park.

The Brooklyns defeated the St. Louis team in a close game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. It was a free-hitting game, both pitchers being unable to hold down hits. The Brooklyns secured enough runs in the first four innings to stand off a fine rally by the visitors in the last three innings. The playing of Jennings for the Brooklyns was an improvement over his work of the previous day. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	3	2	0	0	0	Jones, cf.	2	1	5	0	0
Heidrich, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	2	3	2	4	2	Jennings, ss.	1	2	1	4	0
Cross, 3b.	0	2	2	3	1	Kelley, lf.	3	3	2	0	1
McKean, 2b.	1	0	0	1	0	Dahlen, 3b.	1	0	2	1	2
Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1	Daly, 2b.	2	2	5	2	0
O'Connor, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Anderson, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0
Blake, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	Smith, c.	1	2	3	1	1
Young, p.	2	3	0	5	0	Maul, p.	0	2	0	1	0
Total	10	12	24	13	4	Total	11	14	27	9	4

St. Louis	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	2	—10
Brooklyn	1	2	1	5	0	0	0	2	..	—11

Home run—Wallace. Three-base hits—Kelley, 2. Two-base hits—Young, Daly, (2.) First base by errors—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 9. Struck out—By Young, 5; by Maul, 1. Sacrifice hits—Heidrich, McKean. Stolen bases—Cross, Blake, Jennings, Kelley, Daly, Anderson. Bases on balls—Off Young, 3; off Maul, 2. Double plays—Daly and Anderson; Wallace and Tebeau. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Chicago, 10; Boston, 6.

BOSTON, July 11.—The visitors deserved to win to-day as they earned it by good hitting. Willis's wildness helped the visitors some. The errors had little to do with the run getting. Score:

Chicago	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	—10
Boston	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	—6

Base hits—Chicago, 13; Boston, 12. Errors—Chicago, 6; Boston, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Boston, Willis, Nichols, and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connally.

Baltimore, 10, Louisville, 6.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Manager McGraw saved the Baltimores from a defeat to-day by substituting Howell for McGinnity, in the box, in the fifth inning. The visitors were four runs to the good, but the Baltimores played a good uphill game with Howell's assistance and won out handily. Score:

Baltimore	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	2	..	—10
Louisville	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Louisville, 14. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, McGinnity, Howell, and Robinson; Louisville, Dawling and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Cincinnati, 10; Washington, 6.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Washingtons had to-day's game well in hand, but costly errors gave it to Cincinnati. Selbach's home run with two men on bases helped to pile up the score for the visitors. Score:

Washington	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—6
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	..	—10

Base hits—Washington, 9; Cincinnati, 13. Errors—Washington, 8; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing, McFarland, and McGuire; Cincinnati, Hahn and Wood. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Smith.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Perfect fielding marked to-day's game. Cleveland was unable to hit at the proper time, which accounts for the Philadelphias' victory. Score:

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	..	—5

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 11. Batteries—Cleveland, Bates and Sugden; Philadelphia, Donahue and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Latham.

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HAVANA STREET RAILWAYS.

Attorney General Says the Torrey Concession Is Superior to All Others.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Attorney General has rendered an opinion in which he holds, in effect, that the Havana street railway franchise known as the Torrey concession, on the evidence submitted, is superior to all others, and is such as entitles its owners to be permitted, at their own risk, under the permission of the municipal authorities, to proceed with the work of construction without the injunction of the military authorities.

"This will not interfere," he says, "with an adjudication in the courts of the ultimate and final rights of the parties."

THE DADY CONTRACT IN HAVANA

Attorney General Griggs Renders an Opinion on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Attorney General Griggs has rendered an opinion in the matter of the construction of a system of sewers and the paving of the streets of Havana by a contract made with Michael J. Dady & Co., pursuant to the provisions of the old Spanish law. The Attorney General says he is unable to determine definitely whether Dady & Co. have any rights under the proceedings of the former authorities in Havana, but, even if they have, it remains a practical question for the present military authorities to decide whether it is advisable to permit a contract which involves the expenditure of as much as $13,000,000 and the tearing up of the streets of the city in a manner which may greatly endanger the public health to be carried on at the present time. He concludes that the matter, as now presented is one for administrative decision by the War Department.

The Attorney General recommends that the commander in Cuba be directed to refer the subject to the civil authorities of the City of Havana, with directions to investigate the status of the Dady contract and to determine whether it is for the interests of the city that the improvements be carried out in the immediate future or whether the project should be abandoned.

Plan to Increase Cuba's Cattle Stock.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In the Cabinet meeting to-day, it was decided, in order to replenish the stock on the Island of Cuba, to admit free of duty 50,000 head of breeding cattle. The question of commuting rations for the need; Cubans into draught cattle and agricultural implements was brought up, but no decision was reached.

Havana Customs Receipts for June.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War Department announced to-day that the customs receipts at the Port of Havana for June were $1,012,899. The total receipts for six months of 1899 are, to be exact, $5,-146,830. The monthly average for six months is $857,805.

MINISTER LOOMIS HERE.

New Postal Service to be Put Into Operation in Venezuela.

F. B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Philadelphia from La Guayra. Minister Loomis is on leave of absence from his post.

"There is very little of interest in Venezuelan affairs" he said. "A small revolution was attempted in the mountains some weeks ago, but the Government has it under control. The only important public business of interest to Americans is the treaty established relative to postal service. The money-order and parcel-post systems are to be put into immediate operation. I have succeeded in getting this matter into such shape that the treaty was signed, and everything is in readiness to begin.

"I expect it will be of considerable service, as it has been impossible to send drafts for small amounts because of the exchange. It will be possible in the future to send amounts of less than $5, and parcels can be sent by methods similar to those employed by other countries."

A Child Excursionist Drowned.

The Hoboken Observer gave a fresh-air fund excursion yesterday. It was late when the boat landed at the foot of Fifteenth Street. In the crush to get ashore Nellie Dobbins, eight years old, of 44 Canal Street, Jersey City, was crowded from the gangplank into the river. The tide swept her under the pier, and she was drowned. The body was not recovered.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Discharges in bankruptcy.
705—Garrett R. Hasbrouck.
794—Andrew T. Doyle.
809—Julius Friedman.
1015—Joseph M. Jacobs.
842—Henry C. Mandeville.
858—Frank B. Walker.
1064—Hugei & Goluboff.
1023—Lena K. Buellesbach.
1010—Aaron Laitin.
954—John F. Lebley.
941—Louis Roman.
745—Henry Mass.
1012—Joseph Berliant.
867—Thomas F. Meagher.
553—Samuel Silberman.
602—Jarvis B. Smith.
1011—Henry V. Homans.
656—Samuel H. Croll.
800—Julius S. Stern.
938—J. H. & N. Fleisch.
980—Geo. H. Winkler.
768—William L. Jones.
992—Jacob Blauner.
1071—Morris Wilner.
435—William A. Bigler.
989—Clarence W. Gaylor.
987—Louis Heilbroner.
1033—Eugene B. Schiller.
1016—Edward Kane.
966—Solomon Markstein.
1022—J. & T. O'Connor.
553—Edgar Norton.
977—Henry E. Baer.
735—Corinne E. McBride.
922—Otto Schweiger.
942—L. & E. Stern.
1001—Minna Wolffheim.
206—Jacob Schwartz.
868—Louis M. Levussove.
975—G., I. G., & A. G. Heyman.
1005—Frank Rosen.
1035—Charles T. Askew.
990—Michell Palarino.
924—The Tenney Co.
For discharge under objection.
904—Julius Rothschild.
883—Wilensky & Fisher.
928—Abraham Riehman.
931—Arthur Reban.
552—Albert Hirsch.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Haskell.
2—City of N. Y. vs. Johnson.
3—Brown vs. Keating.
4—Miller vs. Miller.
5—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Lewis.
6—Brickwedel vs. Dalton.
7—Goldsmith vs. same.
8—Farrell vs. same.
9—Carr vs. Corcoran.
10—Eberhard vs. Schaetzlein.
11—In re Bondsteel.
12—Mott vs. Hyatt.
13—Blackman vs. Healey.
14—Same vs. Eno.
15—Same vs. Hyatt.
16—Mott vs. Healey.
17—Same vs. Eno.
18—Jones vs. Wilde.
19—Schiffer vs. Jeffery.
20—Washburn vs. Dalton.
21—Kerr vs. same.
22—Thompson vs. same.
23—McNulty vs. same.
24—Emmett vs. Stevens.
25—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh.
26—In re Golenski.
27—In re McEvoy.
28—Schween vs. Hierbogen.
29—Bucklin vs. Baldwin.
30—In re Allen.
31—Hunt vs. Haight.
32—Kiralfy vs. Tompkins.
33—Herrmann vs. Rearden.
34—Hinze vs. Wimmel.
35—

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TWO MONEY CENTRES.

In our financial cable dispatch of Monday mention was made of the very large total of clearings in the bankers' clearing house of London for the previous week. "They show an increase of £58,000,000," said our correspondent, "on last year's total for the same week, and at £253,412,000 represent the highest week's total ever known."

It is interesting to note how the volume of clearings here referred to compares with the total clearings in New York for a like period. Many of our readers, we imagine, will be surprised at the showing. To render the comparison more complete, we add the totals in New York and in London for the corresponding week of last year, the values expressed in dollars. The clearings for London are for the week ending July 8; those for New York are for the week ending July 1, as the holiday would affect the following week:

	1899.	1898.
London	$1,267,060,000	$977,060,000
New York	1,165,838,116	826,863,622

It will be seen that the increase from 1898 to 1899 in New York is, in round numbers, $339,000,000, or almost exactly 41 per cent. The increase in London is $290,000,000, which is a fraction under 30 per cent. There was nothing in either week in either city, so far as appears, to render the total other than normal, but the figures show that the advance in New York was at a ratio more than one-third greater than the advance in London. The difference of $150,000,000 which existed in 1898 is this year reduced to $100,000,000. And this was not due to any special activity in speculation.

It will be understood that a larger proportion of the clearings in New York represent domestic trade. This renders the rapid approach to the level of London more striking. The growth of the commerce of our own land is a perfectly healthy and steady growth. It may be said, without exaggeration, that it is yet in its infancy. Vast as has been its development, we may fairly believe, when we consider our actual and potential resources, and compare the progress of the last decade with that of any one of the preceding three decades, that the future development will far outstrip it. With the increase of capital, the improvement in methods of industry, production, and transportation, the constantly more efficient organization of energy, the result is almost incalculable, but is sure. And it is this growth at home that makes advance in foreign commerce equally inevitable.

AUSTRIA'S SURPRISING DEMAND.

The demand made by the Government of Austria-Hungary for indemnity for the lives of certain Huns who were killed at Lattimer, Penn., in 1897, while engaged in rioting and resistance to lawful authority may well have occasioned some surprise at Washington. It was a claim wholly devoid of merit, and one which the Austro-Hungarian Government would have been well advised not to present, since between friendly nations as between men who are friends the urging of unwarranted demands may create disagreeable impressions which are not always at once removed by the abandonment of the claim. The Government at Washington could not for a moment entertain the demand. Payment was refused and the proposition that the matter be referred to arbitration was promptly and properly declined. The press of Vienna expresses some surprise at our refusal to arbitrate the Lattimer claim, in view of our attitude as the special champion of the principle of arbitration at The Hague. We are sure that the Austrian newspapers have made this comment in entire ignorance of the baseless nature of the claim. In private litigation an action so unwarranted would be set down as vexatious—that is, as an action brought, not with any expectation of recovery, but merely to harass and annoy. Of course no such unworthy motive can for a moment be assumed in the case of a friendly nation, but as the claim, if pressed, would have been open to popular misconstruction both here and in Austria, its presentation was as injudicious as its abandonment is wise.

The Huns who were killed by the fire of Sheriff MARTIN'S posse at Lattimer were part of a mob of striking coal miners who had set out to drive from their work certain other miners who had not struck. They were met by Sheriff MARTIN and his posse and repeatedly warned that their proceedings were riotous and unlawful. The Sheriff read his proclamation and requested and ordered them to disperse. The mob not only pressed on in defiance of the Sheriff, but struck him and knocked him down. His deputies then fired, and several of the rioters were killed, among the number being the Austrian subjects whose deaths were made the basis of this claim.

The perfectly well-known facts that Sheriff MARTIN was indicted for murder, was tried in the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and, was acquitted, are not only a complete bar to the claim presented by the Austro-Hungarian Government, but were good and adequate reasons why the claim should never have been made. The record of the trial was accessible to the Austrian Minister at Washington. The fact of the acquittal established two things of which the Austrian Government might with great propriety have taken notice before asking an indemnity. First, it established the fact that the Sheriff was innocent of crime, and that therefore he was within the line of right and duty when by his agents and deputies he fired on the mob. But this also establishes the fact that the mob was not within the line of right. It was engaged in violating the law. "If I push on when the Sheriff orders me to stop, I do so at my peril,' said Judge WOODWARD in his charge to the jury. That is the law in a nutshell. The representatives of any American citizen who was killed while acting with the mob would have had no standing in court in a suit for damages after that acquittal. It is open to the representatives of every foreign Government in Washington to know that the Federal Government guarantees to aliens no other or different protection than it gives to its own citizens. An alien who commits acts of violence and is killed by the officers of the peace in the performance of their sworn duty has suffered no wrong for which redress could be claimed in the case of an American citizen. What the courts will not do for our own citizens they cannot be expected to do for the citizens or subjects of other countries.

It could not be pleaded in behalf of the representatives of the Austrian Government who pressed this claim that they were ignorant of the relations of the Federal Government to the laws of the various States and their administration therein. The Marquis RUDINI, in the case of the massacre of the Italians of the Mafia in New Orleans, protested that he could not be expected to understand the intricacies of our Federal and State jurisdictions; he must be permitted to look to Washington alone. He was advised by Mr. BLAINE that we asked of foreign Governments only such reasonable study of our institutions as we willingly gave to theirs. When he asked our Government to guarantee the punishment of the persons guilty of the crime he was informed that it was not within the province of the Federal Government to interfere with jury trials in the States, and it naturally could not guarantee what it could not control. The verdict of the jury in Judge WOODWARD'S court was bound to be respected by the Department of State. It could not order a retrial of the Sheriff in a Federal court. It could not, by entertaining the claim of Austria for indemnity, declare the verdict of the jury to be contrary to law and evidence.

These considerations appear upon the most cursory examination of the facts of the Lattimer shooting in their international aspects. We are bound to assume that no foreign Government would prefer a claim of this nature without something more than a cursory examination of the facts. Having made such a preliminary inquiry, it is difficult to understand why the Government of Austria-Hungary did not abandon the claim for indemnity before it was presented instead of waiting until it had been disallowed.

ALGER AND THE CABINET.

The present predicament of the Secretary of War is illustrative not so much of his official incompetency as of his personal traits. Of course, his official incompetency is abysmal. But to "stick" for weeks in a place which everybody concerned, including the man who put you in it, wants you to get out of, that is behavior which has nothing to do with your official capacity or incapacity. It is purely personal. It is not now the unspeakable ALGER whom we learned to know at Tampa and in Cuba and in Montauk who is in question. It is the microscopic being who garbled Col. ROOSEVELT'S personal letter to him before giving it out for publication for the purpose of doing what harm he could to its author.

The latest advices are that ALGER will really have to go. Of course, there has been for the past fortnight a chill in the air of the Cabinet room which must at last have made itself sensible, even to and through the cuticle of an Alger. But all the same, we are sorry to say, it is not ALGER who is really in the gap. It is the President of the United States. It was bitterly said of one of his predecessors that he treated the Presidency of the United States as if he had "won it in a raffle." And really, if we confine that remark to the conduct of the War Department, to the long tolerance of ALGER, and to his final freezing out, why should we not repeat it about the present President? The fact that ALGER is finally frozen out, not for doing to death by his inefficiency thousands of brave men and patriotic citizens, but for neglect of the etiquette of his position, for ungentlemanlike behavior, makes the criticism of the President all the more binding. The President is responsible, in the first place, for putting ALGER in a place he would have been unfit to fill, even in time of peace, and of course, when the Cabinet slate was made, nobody could have foreseen that the term of the Administration was to be a time of war. In a time of peace ALGER would no doubt have devoted his efforts mainly to a lubrication of the Pension Bureau in favor of the more greedy and less scrupulous members of the G. A. R., and to the overruling and suppression of the Pension Commissioner, if that Commissioner happened, as he does at present happen, to be a brave and honest man. But in time of war a fierce light beat upon ALGER which he could not withstand. He was, in this light, seen to be at once a microscopic object and a colossal public malefactor.

But the most curious and discreditable thing about the whole performance is that it is not for being a colossal public malefactor, but for being a microscopic object, that the man is to be finally frozen out of the Cabinet. It is not because he has done thousands of brave men to needless death, it is because he has violated a rule of the etiquette of the Cabinet that he is at last to be got rid of! Really, the overturn of accepted ideas of criminality involved in this business is bewildering. It is as if we had condoned a murder and yet would not forgive the murderer for a breach of "table manners." It is a moral bouleversement like that in DE QUINCEY'S famous essay on "Murder as a Fine Art.'" Murder, says the essayist, is objectionable because ultimately it leads to indecorum. When a man once begins to commit murder habitually, according to DE QUINCEY, very soon he comes to think little of robbery; "and from that he goes to drunkennness and Sabbath-breaking, and from that to incivility and procrastination."

"THE ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW."

That was certainly a very curious "proposition," as the department stores say, of a periodical devoted to the Anglo-American understanding, and to be devoted to the Anglo-American "understanding." Without doubt, Lady RANDOLPH SPENCER CHURCHILL, if such a periodical was to be edited by a woman, was one of three or four or five women who would have been picked out by the experienced as the possible editress, or editrix, of such a publication. And then came the announcement that this periodical, which was intended to promote the "understanding," and also, as was said long ago about something else, "to bring aristocracy within the reach of the humblest," was to be published at a price which could not interest "the masses" at all, at a price suitable for collectors and connoisseurs, and acquirers of "large paper copies," but not at all in the way of a public which gets its newspapers for a cent apiece and buys literary masterpieces from pushcarts for a nickel.

Well, The Review has been published, and in the English if not in the French sense has "arrived." And whoever has seen it has to own that it justifies by its appearance the "swagger" announced in its price. It is a piece of bibliophily for which one can imagine collectors ten years from now violently competing with each other. A guinea a number in London, or six dollars in New York, must seem a trifle "steep" for a magazine. But mechanically this magazine seems to justify its price It is an extremely good piece of bookmaking, and of bookmaking as applied to a periodical it is, on the scale and with the finish that are applied to it, quite unique.

One cannot help giving attention to these things, all the more before one has had the chance of examining its literary contents and finding out whether their merits are on a par with the merits of the artistic and mechanical execution. But a magazine which has literary contributions by HENRY JAMES, Lord ROSEBERY, ALGERNON SWINBURNE, and "John Oliver Hobbes" must evidently have "something in it." Our impression from the first number distinctly is that, whether or not The Anglo-Saxon Review contributes powerfully to the "understanding," it is, artistically and on its own merits, "a go."

MR. GAGE ANSWERED.

The Civil Service Reform League, through its Secretary, has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury a full reply to his recent defense of the President's civil service order. As this defense was based on the statement by Mr. GAGE that the league had been guilty of "malicious misrepresentations" and "absolute falsehoods," the Secretary of the league takes up in its order each of the declarations of the league and gives the specific evidence of its correctness. The result is entirely clear. Mr. GAGE was ill-informed and ill-advised when he undertook to refute the statements of the league. It would be impolite and wholly unjust to follow his example and characterize his assertions as "malicious misrepresentations," but they are very gravely mistaken, and it is much to be feared that those on whom he has relied for his facts have tried only too successfully to deceive him.

In no spirit of mere controversy the Secretary of the league gives the facts as to Mr. GAGE'S own treatment of the law and the rules which he pledged himself, on taking his present position, to administer "with regard to merit and not political obligations." This review is necessary because Mr. GAGE has been an earnest and prominent advocate of the merit system, and his defense of the President's backward step derives weight from that fact. While he may retain all his former respect for the merit system in principle, he cannot be accepted as an authority on its application, if it is shown that in his own department, with his consent, without his appearing to understand the real effect of the action he has approved, the law and the rules have been repeatedly evaded and violated, and the offense has gone utterly unrebuked. The conduct of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been the most reckless and defiant, and the ravages of politics have been most open in that office, but there has been great laxness in the office of the Secretary himself and under his particular administration. It is literally true that the only excuse that could plausibly be given for the recent order exempting thousands of places from the rules was that so many of these places had been filled in violation of the rule that it became necessary either to exempt them or to clean them out. The President found it easier and pleasanter to do the former than the latter. But it can hardly be claimed that the choice was manly or faithful to the pledges he and the Secretary of the Treasury had given.

The simple fact is that the President and Mr. GAGE have yielded to what Gov. ROOSEVELT calls the "terrific political pressure" for the use of the offices of the Government for party purposes. Recently the President has shown signs of realizing the tremendous error of that course and has been trying with something like desperation to retrieve it. Such a change is absolutely needed, if he is to meet with any success the grave trials that the situation presents to his administration. These trials are largely due to his weakness in yielding to the politicians. What Algerism has done in the work of the army a like mischievous force has done in the whole range of the civil service. The result has been to undermine the confidence that the character of Mr. MCKINLEY inspires. There is only one way to check that process and regain the influence that has been lost. It is to turn squarely from the wrong path, repeal substantially all of the recent order, enforce the spirit of the President's early pledges as to the reform of the service, and appeal from the greedy and deceitful place hunters to the upright, unselfish people of the country. They and they alone can support the President in every trial, and they will be rejoiced to do so, if he will but rely on them.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Worcester paper says that the insurance people take "no risky risks." This rather surpasses that other paper which spoke of "a mysterious mystery."

* * *

Mrs. William G. Brownlow, widow of the famous Parson Brownlow, once Governor of Tennessee, is still living, in good health, in Knoxville, and in September next, if she survives, will celebrate the eightieth anniversary of her birth.

* * *

Ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico has a collection of over one thousand stone idols once worshipped by the Pueblo Indians. He is President of the Territorial Historical Society, and has been occupied a dozen years in making the collection.

* * *

A Boston shipmaster of many years' experience is much provoked at the landlubbers who won't believe in the sea serpent, and yet firmly hold to the fiction of equinoctial storms—who "really think that the crossing of an imaginary line by the sun kicks up a terrible rumpus among the elements."

* * *

The University of Michigan is to have a new two-hundred-thousand-dollar general laboratory and science building. The plan is to have it the largest in the country and to combine within it ten laboratories that are now scattered about in cramped and insufficient quarters on the college campus.

* * *

There is something almost comical to the outsider in the thought of the Prohibition Party making a campaign for the State election in Kentucky, but it intends to do it again this year, and will hold a mass convention in Louisville early in August to nominate candidates for the State offices.

* * *

"I said the wrong thing to the wrong man at the wrong time," was the confession of a New Hampshire Postmaster when he came to a realizing sense of his error in insulting the editor of the local newspaper, who had called at the Post Office and asked for an explanation concerning delayed mail.

NUGGETS.

Classed.

Alfred Austin is the poet laureate. Rudyard Kipling is the poet litigant.—Boston Globe.

The Common Fate.

Like everybody else, the sea waves arrive at the shore in great style, but they go away broke.—Philadelphia Record.

A Youthful Bluffer.

Dolly—Dick, I've seen the Obelisk in Central Park.
Dick—Huh! That's nothin'. I've seen 'em feed it!—The New Voice.

No Case on Record.

"Brooks," asked Rivers, "do you know what will cure a wart?"
"I never heard of a wart being sick," said Brooks, without looking up from his writing.—Chicago Record.

Appreciated.

Watts—Did you see that story about an arrowhead being brought up from a depth of more than 1,500 feet underground?
Potts—Yes. Strikes me the fellow that shot it that deep into the earth must have been a pretty good man in his time.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE WINDOW-WISHERS.

Nixon Waterman in L. A. W. Bulletin.

Window-wishers, window-wishers, everywhere we go;
In front of every shop and store they're standing in a row;
Some are old and some are young; sober ones and gay.
Drifting in a wishing-dream as every mortal may.

Mothers with their hearts of love are gazing at the toys,
Wishing for the gifts to glad their precious girls and boys;
Women, women, everywhere—sweethearts, sisters, wives—
Wishing for the joys they know would lift their patient lives.

O that every empty hand might have its fill of gold,
And every gift the wishers ask be theirs to have and hold;
And wreathed with every happy dream an answer would be blent
Till all the hungry hearts might breathe the blessed word "content."

'Tis good the hapless ones of earth who feel Dame Fortune's frown,
May yet a-window-wishing go through all the streets in town;
For earth still holds its meed of gold, despite its dark alloy,
So long as we may dream of things to fill the heart with joy.

And life's a window-wishing play, since all our fleeting years
We're gazing at the "great beyond," and wishing through our tears;
But "over there" each thirsting rose is kissed with blissful dew,
And every wish will be fulfilled and all our dreams come true.

CIVIL SERVICE VIOLATIONS

National Civil Service Reform League's Reply to Mr. Gage.

CRITICISES THE SECRETARY

Shows What His Own Attitude Toward the Civil Service Law and Rules Has Been.

George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, has written an open letter addressed to Secretary Gage in reply to his recent interview relating to the President's civil service order and in criticism of the previous statements of the league. The essential portions of Mr. McAneny's letter are as follows:

"The Civil Service Reform League, on June 5, published a review of the recent civil service order of the President, explaining its scope and effect, and declaring that 'a backward step of the most pronounced character' had been taken. You have since, in an authorized interview, characterized certain of the statements contained in that review as 'malicious misrepresentations,' as 'absolute falsehoods,' and, again, as 'false interpretations having basis only in the wish to find something in the action of the President to condemn.'

"The question of motive which you have seen fit to raise might safely be disregarded. The President knows, and no doubt you know, or can easily learn, how earnestly and repeatedly the league and its affiliated organizations protested against the deplorable measure that has been adopted, or, to speak more correctly, against a measure of the same general character, but of far narrower scope, which he was understood to contemplate. If, with this knowledge, it is supposed that the recent action was inspired only by 'the wish to find something to condemn' in the President's official conduct, discussion of the subject with you must be fruitless.

"On the other hand, I do not believe that the public is interested to know why our statements were made, but whether those statements are true or false, and what are the nature and the need of the present situation. It is of considerable importance, however, that the public should understand what has been your own attitude toward the civil service law and rules since you took office.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

"You found the Internal Revenue Service wholly subject to the civil service rules. With the exception of the principal deputyships—one in each of the sixty-three districts—all of the subordinate offices in that highly important branch were to be filled, when vacancies occurred, only through competitive examinations or by promotion. Experience had shown that the force engaged in the levying and collection of the internal taxes should not only be as well trained and as permanent as possible, but free from political dependence of any sort. The classification of the service had been ordered with this end in view. Nothing hindered the weeding out of incompetents; that was to be encouraged.

"Following the incoming of the new Administration, however, there were sweeping changes in the force of agents and clerks known commonly as 'Deputy Collectors,' in many districts. The new appointments were made generally in open disregard of the civil-service law, and in most cases for political reasons. One Collector, in the Nashville district, admitted under oath that he had been governed by political considerations, and the same frank admission was publicly made by others. After a number of these violations were brought to the attention of the Treasury Department, especial instructions were sent to Collectors bidding them to comply with the law, but without apparent effect.

"In July, 1897, the President altered the situation somewhat by excepting 500 of these employes through an order, which was erroneously believed at the time to have extended the area of the classified service. On the same date the rule forbidding arbitrary removals was promulgated, and a second circular was issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, pointing out the application of this to all positions remaining classified, this, too, had no effect. At various times it was suggested to you and to the President that offending Collectors be removed, but in no case was such action taken. Finally, in September, 1897, when the practice of violation had become almost general, all effort to enforce the law within the department was abandoned.

"Although this was twenty months before the signing of the recent order excepting all deputies, the force was thereafter treated as though actually outside the classified service. The Civil Service Commission continued to hold investigations where complaints were made, and to submit its recommendations for the correction of the evils arising, but the status remained unchanged.

A SPECIAL AGENT'S TESTIMONY.

"In the course of one of these proceedings—that at Lancaster, Penn.—the results of the political method of filling these offices were strikingly shown by the testimony of a special agent of the Treasury, as follows:

"'The extent of the revenue paid depends very largely upon the efficiency of the Deputy Collectors. The present system of treating places as party spoils results in failure to secure an adequate observance of the revenue laws. * * * A new man, unfamiliar with the difficult and technical work of a Deputy, would hardly succeed in collecting 20 per cent. of the amount due the Government, especially under the war revenue law. * * * I called on one of the Deputies to go with me to visit some of the wholesale liquor dealers in York. The fellow actually did not know who the wholesale liquor dealers in the City of York were. He did not know whether they had paid special tax as wholesale dealers, or whether they had paid as retail dealers, and yet this city was his headquarters, and had been for four years.'

"This man, who had been appointed before these places had been classified, was clearly a fit subject for removal. The same agent also testified, however, that the Collector had admitted to him his intention to 'put his political friends into the offices of Deputy Collector, if the President would rescind or modify the existing rules.' This was early in the Administration. The Collector, following the example of others, did not wait for the modifying order. He proceeded to make the majority of his appointments, in his own way; though it is true that he has made still other changes since the order appeared. For the future it may be expected that the entire force will be liable to complete disorganization in this manner, with each change of party.

WAR "EMERGENCY" APPOINTMENTS.

"Since the opening of the war with Spain the number of appointments in the Washington offices of the Treasury Department, through competition, under the civil service rules, has been insignificant. The number of appointments through other means—chiefly under the war acts—has been very large. When the Urgency Deficiency bill was passed by Congress, in June, 1898, a clause was inserted permitting the employment of certain clerks in the War and Treasury Departments, for a period not to exceed one year, 'without compliance with the conditions of the Civil Service act.'

"The act of Feb. 24, 1899, extended the period of all appointments made under the previous acts for a second year. Finally, in the urgency-deficiency bill of March 3, 1899, it was provided that 'hereafter'—without limit of time—all additional employes, 'rendered necessary because of the increased work of the war with Spain,' may be appointed 'without compliance with the conditions of the civil service act.'

"From March 4, 1897, to Sept. 3, 1898, there were but fourteen appointments from competitive lists in the Treasury Department, not including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. I believe that there have since been eight or ten. During the same period ninety-four appointments of clerks were made in the same offices under the war acts—exclusive of promotions and transfers—some after 'pass' examinations. There have since been many more. The 600 appointed in the Washington offices of the War Department—whose unfitness as a class has been proved by the best of testimony—I need not mention here. I add no comment to the figures given. Whatever may have happened within the department, it is clear that, so far as the operation of the civil service law is concerned, the old system has been to a very appreciable degree re-established

USE OF TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

"Many positions in the Treasury Department have been filled without competitive examination, through 'temporary' appointments, in the absence of eligible lists. That this practice had become an abuse prior to the issuing of the President's recent order is a matter of common notoriety. While due in part to the inability of the commission, for lack of funds, to hold certain special grades of examinations promptly, it seems attributable in larger part to the lack of co-operation of appointing officers, and to the frequent indisposition of such officers to end the term of service of their 'temporary' employes by facilitating the preparation of lists from which permanent selections must be made.

"I offer such an instance that illustrates, incidentally, the spirit in which some of the higher offices have been treated:

"You displaced Mr. Worthington C. Ford from the office of Chief of the Bureau of Statics, making no charges, and giving no reason except that you wished the position for another man. For many years this important post served as a sort of adjunct to the campaign committee of whichever party happened to be in power. Mr. Ford removed it wholly from politics, and gave it a standing similar to that of corresponding departments in European Governments. With the view of continuing this status, it had been placed, in 1896, in the classified service. You appointed 'temporarily' to the vacancy you had created not a known commercial expert or student of political economy, but a former employe of a political press bureau. An examination was ordered by the Civil Service Commission, and the papers for this were prepared. The holding of the examination was deferred, however, and successive 'temporary' appointments of the same person were allowed, until the President, by the recent order, placed the office in the excepted list.

CONDONEMENT OF VIOLATIONS.

"But the action, perhaps, the most damaging to the merit system, to be charged to the Treasury Department under your administration, is the decision that persons placed in positions in any branch in disregard of the civil service rules shall not be deemed to have been appointed in violation of the law, and shall be paid their salaries as though introduced to the service in a wholly regular manner.

"In August, 1897, the Civil Service Commission asked your aid in establishing the system in successful operation in the civil service of the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois, under which disbursing officers are permitted to pay salaries only to those shown by certificate to have been appointed in a legal manner. It was explained that such a check would put an end to many rapidly growing abuses. You did not agree to this plan, but you stated, in effect, that salaries should not be paid to those whose irregular appointments might 'affirmatively' be shown.

"On Oct. 17, 1898—this by way of instance—the commission sent to the department the names of 271 persons holding positions in the Department of Justice whose illegal appointments were thus shown, asking that these should not be recognized. The receipt of this list was acknowledged, but the salaries were paid. During this entire period—in fact, so far as can be learned—there was no case in which a payment of salary was refused.

"Finally, in April last the Controller of the Treasury gave formal notice that thenceforward violation of the civil service rules would not be considered as a sufficient reason for refusing payments in any case.

"This 'opinion' was given in the face of an unbroken line of Supreme Court decisions of directly opposite effect. It means that, according to the theory of the writer, any appointing officer may disregard the law as freely as he may wish without interference by the Treasury Department, and so long as he is not himself removed by the President. While it stands it will tend inevitably to encourage those practices that have in the past proved so demoralizing, and that are now condoned, and to take away the most necessary guarantee of faithful enforcement.

"It does not appear that any steps have been taken to displace the officer who thus stands in the way of correct administration, or to set aside his disastrous ruling."

DECISION ON A WAR CLAIM.

Demand of Miss Favre for $10,000 Arising Out of Capture of the Olinde Rodriguez Disallowed.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Secretary of State has sent Ambassador Cambon of France an answer to the latter's recent letter submitting the claim of Miss Ivan Favre for $10,000 damages, attending the capture of the French steamer Olinde Rodriguez, on which she was a passenger, by the cruiser New Orleans during the blockade of San Juan. The Secretary reviews the facts in much detail, and states the conclusion that the Government is not liable on this claim. The answer is likely to establish a precedent for a large number of similar claims.

The Secretary says the French steamer was first observed by the cruiser Yosemite on July 5, and that an officer of the Yosemite went on board and noted in the log of the Rodriguez that a blockade off San Juan was in progress. Miss Favre subsequently took passage at Port au Prince on July 13. On July 17 the Rodriguez again put in an appearance off San Juan, whereupon she was captured by the New Orleans. The prize was taken to Charleston on July 22, and on Aug. 5 all the passengers were released by court order and turned over to the French company. Miss Favre's claim recited that she had suffered from an attack of fever while at Charleston, and the damages were for this and the indignation of detention.

From the facts cited the Secretary states that the United States naval authorities could not be charged with any negligence in the circumstances attending the capture. Secretary Hay's letter is accompanied by one from Attorney General Griggs, giving facts submitted by the United States District Attorney at Charleston, bearing out in detail, the points made in the Secretary's letter. He says the Rodriguez was anchored off the battery in Charleston harbor, in one of the most healthful spots along the Atlantic Coast. The Health Officer's letter is to the same effect.

Aside from the bearing of his decision on the individual cases, it may have a bearing also on the claims which may be brought forward by the owners of the steamer Rodriguez, and of the Lafayette, which was stopped off Havana.

HALT IN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

Our Reciprocity Concessions Not Satisfactory to France.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It appears to be the accepted view in well-informed Government quarters that the limit of concession has been reached in the negotiations with the French authorities for a reciprocity treaty, and to-day's conference did not bring about any material advance in the negotiations.

France conceded the minimum rate on the entire tariff schedule at the outset, the difference between the usual maximum rate and the minimum rate being about 20 per cent. Mr. Kasson, in return, submitted a list of articles on which our rates would be reduced under the provisions of Section 4 of the Dingley act, allowing not over 20 per cent. reduction on articles agreed upon.

The American concessions, however, have not proved as satisfactory in Paris as was expected, and consideration has been given of late to extending the lists somewhat. Some further concessions have been made on our side, but these have not been sufficient to close the negotiations.

At the same time there is no thought as yet of abandoning them, and a treaty may result later.

PENSION INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, which, at the request of Commissioner Evans, will investigate the administration of the Pension Bureau, assembled here to-day. The committee, which is headed by Col. R. V. Brown of Zanesville, Ohio, visited the Pension Office and remained some time in consultation with Mr. Evans and a number of chiefs of division. Every facility was afforded the members of the committee, the files being opened for their investigation and expert employes detailed to assist them.

Gen. John Palmer, ex-Secretary of State of New York, one of the members of the committee, discussing the investigation, said the committee would inquire into the whole pension system, and report the conditions as it found them, and if in its judgment any reforms were needed proper recommendations would be made to the Grand Army of the Republic. The committee will remain here several days.

Gen. A. B. Carey to be Retired To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Brig. Gen. Asa B. Carey, Paymaster General of the Army, will be retired to-morrow, having reached the age of sixty-four years. He will be succeeded as Paymaster General by Gen. Alfred E. Bates, recently Military Attaché of the United States Embassy at London.

OUT-OF-TOWN CHECK RULE

New Jersey Bankers Approve a Charge for Collection.

SAY NEW YORK WILL BENEFIT

Belief Expressed that the Custom Will Soon Be Adopted in Other Cities, and Eventually Everywhere.

Ever since the New York Clearing House adopted the rule of charging a small percentage upon the collection of out-of-town checks there has been more or less said and done about the combination of banking institutions in other cities to do a clearance business on their own account for the purpose of drawing off some of the capital from this city. The Philadelphia banks got into the field at once, and began the active soliciting of business that formerly had come to New York. They have succeeded, up to the present, in the two or more months in which the New York Clearing House rule has been in operation, in getting about $10,000,000 of collections from out-of-town banks, all of which formerly found its way here.

There was also some talk of forming a combination of banks in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and of another combination of the banks of New Jersey. The rumored combination of the banks of the New England States does not seem to have got beyond the condition of a mere rumor, and it was learned last night, from bankers of Jersey City and Paterson, that there is not much prospect of the success of the reported effort to organize the banks of New Jersey.

The report that the New Jersey banks contemplated this action grew out of a circular sent out by some of the bankers of that State protesting against the action of the New York Clearing House. This movement, it was said, was started by B. W. Spencer, President of the People's Bank and Trust Company of Passaic. President Spencer and a great many other bankers of New Jersey and other States in this section objected to what they called a discrimination against themselves and in favor of the banks of Philadelphia and Boston, and especially of Albany, Troy, and Newark. Mr. Spencer called the bankers of North New Jersey to a conference, which was held at Newark about a month ago, and considered the action of the New York Clearing House, and sent a protest against charging for the collection of out-of-town checks. The protest had apparently no effect.

It was the expectation of many New Jersey bankers at that time that some more positive action would be taken in opposition to the new rule of the Clearing House here. The Jersey City banks, who are not, however, deeply interested in the matter, as that city, as well as Hoboken and Bayonne, is treated as part of the New York Clearing House system, received an intimation some weeks ago that such a combination was contemplated. This was the last of the matter, as far as can be learned, and the scheme evidently fell through, if it was ever seriously entertained.

The bankers of New Jersey now seem to be of the opinion that the rule of the New York Clearing House is proving to be a good one. J. D. Carscallen, President, and R. S. Ross, cashier, of the Third National Bank of Jersey City, said yesterday that the policy would prove advantageous to this city, and could not possibly do it any permanent injury. The slight increase of business in Philadelphia and Boston, they said, was no serious indication, and merely means a temporary readjustment of relations.

President W. Hogencamp of the Second National Bank of Jersey City, declared that the policy was so sound that the banks of Philadelphia and Chicago, as well as of other cities, are seriously considering the adoption of the same rule.

E. F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, said that the rule of charging a small percentage for such collections will soon be adopted everywhere. The banks, he said, are doing a great deal of work for their customers not only without charge, but at considerable trouble and expense to themselves.

H. B. Fark, Vice President of the Paterson National Bank, said he could see nothing objectionable in the rule of making a small and just charge for collecting. He said that it is true that the banks of Philadelphia, and even the smaller banks throughout New Jersey have benefited temporarily by the rule, and have been doing business at the expense of the banks of this city; but that in the end it will prove beneficial to New York. "It would be impossible for the banks of this State to combine as a sort of Clearing House," said he, "and it would be absurd for them to attempt it."

One of the Jersey City bankers cited an instance that occurred yesterday, which illustrates, he said, the kind of work the banks are expected to do for their customers. He said that one of his customers deposited a check for $5,000 on a bank in a distant city, and asked him to collect it. He undertook to do this for nothing. If the depositor had forwarded the check to the city it was drawn on for collection, it would have cost him $5. The depositor saved $5 by the little transaction, and the banker paid the expense of collecting the check for the privilege of retaining his customer.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS.

Rumor That Some Banks Will Lower the Limit and Others Refuse New Accounts.

There were several reports in the financial district yesterday to the effect that a number of the larger savings banks are considering the advisability of adopting a rule limiting more strictly the amount which they are willing to receive on deposit yearly from any individual customer. This action, it was declared, would, if decided upon, be due to the small returns now realized upon investment securities of a high character. It was reported that certain banks which had formerly taken $500 yearly from depositors had determined to reduce the figure to $250, and that some institutions which pay 4 per cent. interest on their deposits may decide to decline new accounts.

The more specific reports were not confirmed, but in regard to the likelihood of a more general restriction of the amount of deposits which would be received, President William C. Sturges of the Seamen's Bank for Savings said:

"Savings banks are run in the interest of people of small means. If a bank chooses to limit the deposits of its customers it can do so, but rest assured that the institution is acting for the good of its patrons. If any of the savings banks have refused to take deposits I am not aware of the fact."

President Charles E. Sprague of the Union Dime Savings Institution said last evening that the banks were not acting in concerted agreement. "Each bank," he said, "is acting for itself in regard to this matter. I do not myself favor any such step as the restriction of the amount of deposits to be received yearly."

FOES OF THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Delegation Sees the President About the Attorney General's Ruling.

WASHINGTON, July 11. — A delegation representing the National Temperance Society and kindred organizations called upon the President to-day to protest against the Attorney General's interpretation of the act in regard to the sale of liquor in the army passed by the last Congress. The Attorney General decided that the act was prohibitive only as to the sale of liquor in the canteens by officers and enlisted men.

The members of the delegation after their call reported the President as saying that the opinion of the Attorney General was given without any previous knowledge on his part, and that he would look into the matter personally, and if the opinion of the Attorney General was found to be correct it should stand. The President, it was said, added that all men were fallible, and that if the Attorney General had made a mistake he had no doubt he would be ready to rectify it, as he was an able lawyer and a man honest and courageous.

Order of the Golden Chain Insolvent.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Judge Stockbridge, sitting in Circuit Court No. 2, handed down an opinion to-day in the case of Amelia E. Myers against the Supreme Lodge of the Order of the Golden Chain, to the effect that the organization is insolvent, and announcing that he would sign a decree appointing receivers. Mrs. Myers sued for a receivership on account of the failure of the order to pay her a three-thousand-dollar death benefit on the death of her husband.

PARIS CLEAR OF ROCKS

Salvagers Save the American Line Steamer from Destruction.

FLOATS CLEAR IN THE WATER

To be Towed to Falmouth, Unless the Unforeseen Occurs—Capt. Watkins Is on Board.

LONDON, July 11.—The salvagers have moved the American Line steamer Paris astern for a distance of 150 yards, and have shifted the vessel's position slightly to the eastward. They hope to be able to get the after stokehold fires alight.

The Paris is now clear of the rocks. The sea is smooth, but a heavy fog prevails to-night.

The intention of the salvagers was simply to slue the stern of the liner, so as to facilitate the operations of the divers, but it was found that she moved more freely than was expected. Three salvage boats alone practically removed her from a critical position unaided.

She still has a distinct list, however, to the starboard, and cannot be assumed out of danger.

The German salvagers are elated at their unexpected success in floating the Paris. She had been weighted with nearly a thousand tons of granite at the stern, with a view of hoisting her bows free from the rock. The divers had difficulty in getting at the rock, and this was the reason for the tentative effort to move her.

Several tugs from Falmouth proceeded to the scene, but the Germans were not anxious for their assistance, offering the largest tug only £5 ($25) for towage, an offer which was promptly refused. It was then decided that the vessel, being in a position of comparative safety, should remain where she was for the night, and that the divers should continue their work of patching the hull, so as to minimize the risk of towing.

Unless something unforeseen occurs, the Paris will be towed to Falmouth to-morrow, and if on inspection her condition warrants it, she will be taken to Southampton or to some other dock for repairs.

The weather late this evening is rather unfavorable, the symptoms being rain, fog, a falling barometer, and a slight wind from the southeast. An increase in the wind might prove serious.

Every precaution has been taken to anchor the liner securely The coast guards are keeping a clean look-out.

Capt. Watkins, the other officers, and twenty members of the crew are still on board. The pumps are coping with the water, and there is no danger of the vessel sinking.

It is understood that the salvagers are the same parties who refloated the Peninsular and Oriental steamer China, which went ashore in March of last year on Azalea Point, near Aden.

FALMOUTH, England, July 12.—The coast guard reports that as the Paris began to move and to tug at her anchors this morning, the crew was obliged to let out cable, and in about an hour the liner got quite clear of the rock and into deep water.

RESPONSIBILITY ON SHIPS.

Experts Discuss Atlantic Transport Line's New Order—Captains May Be Overworked.

Shipping circles were greatly interested yesterday in the report of the United States local Inspectors of Steam Vessels on the stranding of the Paris and the consequent suspension of the license of Capt. Watkins for two years. On all sides deep sympathy with the veteran navigator was expressed, as well as admiration for his assumption of the entire responsibility for the disaster to his ship.

Some authorities on maritime matters, while sharing in the general regret over Capt. Watkins's misfortune, were inclined to think that his report did not account satisfactorily for the position of the Paris when she went ashore. Capt. W. D. Burnham of the shipping department of Flint & Co. said that the reference to tidal action in the report of the Inspectors seemed to bear out a theory which he had held all along, that it was not so much false reckoning in the matter of time as failing to take account of the influence of the tides that caused the ship to strike the coast where she did. "If due allowance had been made for the tides," said Capt. Burnham, "Capt. Watkins would have been an hour out of his reckoning, but if he had sailed the proper course the Paris would have escaped the rocks, and the mistake in time alone would not have led to the destruction of the ship."

Interest in the subject was increased yesterday by the receipt of copies of the issue of June 29 of Fairplay, an influential English maritime journal, containing an order issued by the Atlantic Transport Line to its Captains, growing out of the Mohegan disaster, which was similar in many respects to that of the Paris. The order is as follows:

NAVIGATION OF STEAMERS.

Dear Sir: Will you be good enough to note the following instructions upon this subject:

That the courses to be pursued shall be set by the junior officer on watch; that such courses shall be approved or altered by the senior officer on watch, and finally by yourself. This course, leaves the responsibility of the course upon you, and the object of the change is to prevent there being any hesitation in regard to the creation of a course which is observed to be wrong. Where the course is set by the junior officer there can be no hesitation on the part of his seniors in pointing out or rectifying an error. Where the course is set by the Captain there may be hesitation in this rectification which may end in casualty.

Philip A. S. Franklin, the agent of the line, said in regard to the new order:

"This rule has been adopted after mature deliberation upon the loss of the Mohegan, the cause of which we are only able to conjecture. We are less fortunate than the American Line, as they have the report of the Captain, while in the case of the Mohegan all of the navigating officers were lost. All the known facts, however, point to the conclusion that the grounding of the Mohegan, as in the case of the Paris, was due to an error in reckoning, which led the Captain to sail a wrong course. The rule which we have established is intended to prevent such mistakes in the future. While the rule really concerns only our own company, we have caused it to be published for the purpose of inviting comment and criticism. If any better plan can be suggested for the prevention of disasters at sea we wish to be informed of it."

The managers of several other lines talked freely about the report in the Paris case in connection with the new rule of the Atlantic Transport Line. John Lee, agent of the White Star Line, said:

"The rules now in force on the ships of the principal lines are the product of long experience and the best thought of able navigators. The recent disasters on the Cornish coast have shown beyond doubt that these rules are not perfect, or that the men in command of ships are not always perfect, which is more probably the case. I am very sorry for Capt. Watkins, and I admire his manly conduct in accepting all the blame for the loss of his ship, but the facts that he made a mistake in his time reckoning and apparently ignored the action of the tides in establishing his course show that there must have been something wrong in himself.

"I do not understand that I mean to attach any moral blame to him. His reputation as a successful navigator for many years refutes any such idea. But the simple fact is that the officers and men on the transatlantic liners, and especially the Captains, are overworked. I have always been of the opinion that they should have a longer rest between voyages than the present sailing schedules admit. There should be extra men employed, instead of barely enough to navigate the ships of a line, so that the demands of the service would be less severe. The Captains and other principal officers are compelled often to lose their sleep on a voyage, at times of storm and fog, and their brief stay in port does not afford them a sufficient opportunity to recuperate.

"I am not quite prepared to express an opinion on the new rule of the Atlantic Transport Line. It has always seemed to me that the Captain of a ship ought to take the observations and fix the courses in the first instance, and that the other officers should act in an advisory capacity. The same kind of discipline, however, may not prevail on all ships. Captains in some cases may be so gruff and unapproachable that their subordinates hesitate to call their attention to a supposed error. It may be that when a ship is in command of such an experienced navigator as Capt. Watkins, for instance, the other officers get in the habit of trusting everything to him, and neglect their own duty to keep informed of the position and course of the vessel. This might be the case, even if the junior officer fixed the courses, if he was an experienced man; that is, the Captain and senior officer might become careless, and in that case the new rule would work badly."

Gustav H. Schwab, the representative of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, said that the new rule of the Atlantic Transport Line seemed to him like reversing the natural order of things and placing the junior officer practically in command of the ship.

"I think that the Captain should not only be responsible," said Mr. Schwab, "but that there should be no division of the peculiar responsibility that belongs to him. On our ships four or five officers usually take daily observations and report them to the Captain, who also takes an observation at noon. The Captain examines all the reports, which guards against any error as to the position of the ship, but the Captain alone fixes the sailing course of the ship, and I think it should be so."

Emile L. Boas, agent of the Hamburg-American Line, did not care to discuss the report in the Paris case or the action of the Atlantic Transport Line resulting from the Mohegan disaster.

"On our own line," he said, "the chief officer is held jointly responsible with the Captain for the navigation of the ship. They act together in establishing the courses, and in case they disagree, while the Captain's orders are obeyed, the chief officer is compelled by the rules to enter his objections in the log. The other officers are expected to take observations."

SAFEGUARDS IN OCEAN TRAVEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in THE TIMES Capt. Watkins's explanation of the loss of the steamship Paris. There appeared in the June number of Harper's Monthly Magazine an article written by me on "Needful Precautions for Safe Navigation," in which I sought to arrest attention to the imminent risk inseparable from the present system, in which one man, one mind, devises and controls a vessel's course along coast lines, practically unaided and unchecked. I suggested that the method should be changed, and that a routine should be aopted which, while not interfering with discipline or the Captain's control, should, when a vessel was being navigated along coast lines or near to shore, provide for the observation and calculation of more than one mind in determining her position and course. For the use, in fact, of checks in circumstances of real hazard, similar to those now in use on the open sea, where the hazard is not immediate and is less apparent. Your own comment on this suggestion, contained in the issue of May 29, states:

"The case of the Paris may not have been exactly similar, but then, again, it may, and at any rate, Mr. Hyslop's criticism of existing methods is beyond a doubt well founded."

With the candid and manly statement of Capt. Watkins before us, is anything further required to make the utter insufficiency and viciousness of the present system absolutely clear? It ought not to be, surely. If, however, the past has not been sufficiently instructive, and we must have more proof, we shall probably get it without much waiting. It needs no prophetic vision to see that these accidents, so called, are a perfectly natural outgrowth of the conditions, and unless we can get as ship masters a class of men who, without exception, are absolutely and at all times and under all circumstances free from liability to error and faulty observation, calamities must under present methods continue to be more numerous than they might be. Capt. Watkins had to deal with an unfamiliar problem; he probably did not have the Casquets in his mind, possibly did not intend to take his departure from there, and when he saw 7:35 on the log book, with his mind prepossessed with the thought of La Hague, he easily made the mistake of connecting the time on which his eye rested with that point. The man who made the record would not have been likely to make this mistake, and no concert of two or three minds would have been liable to this error. It appears very questionable whether the term carelessness can, with propriety and accuracy in the use of language, be applied to such errors.

No doubt men ashore in all occupations and in all grades of society, who have the reputation of being both careful and competent, are liable occasionally to such errors and to worse ones, but the man who will omit a factor from an otherwise correct computation, who will misread his timetable, or who this afternoon will miss his boat or his railroad train, by miscalculation, will in many cases have nothing but severe and harsh terms to apply to the one error of Capt. Watkins—a mistake that has probably left him in a state of retrospective wonderment, and one little likely for him to repeat, but one, nevertheless, that will of necessity be repeated so long as human nature remains fallible, and navigation along coast lines remains without added checks.

JOHN HYSLOP.

New York, July 11, 1899.

RIFLE CONTESTS AT BISLEY.

A Royal Engineer Officer Injured by an Exploding Cartridge.

BISLEY, England, July 11.—The Canadians commenced their first rifle contests here to-day in the Premier Competition of the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, the conditions being seven shots at 600 yards. Crowe and Huggins scored 34, equaling the best score.

In the Golden Penny Competition, seven shots at 200 yards, Huggins and Gilchrist made 34, equaling the highest score made.

Lieut. Bonham of the Royal Engineers was injured by the explosion of a cartridge.

It was decided this evening to change all the ammunition for the meeting from Mark 4 to Mark 2.

INTEREST IN CANCER STUDY.

British Government Will Get Facts About the Buffalo Laboratory.

LONDON, July 11.—Replying to Sir Charles Cameron, Liberal, member for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, in the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. William St. John Brodrick, said the attention of the Foreign Office had not been previously called to the fact that, owing to the deaths from cancer, the New York Legislature had endowed a laboratory at Buffalo to study the disease.

But, the Under Secretary added, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington would forthwith be asked to furnish the Government with all possible information regarding the institution.

Steamer Willkommen Disabled.

LONDON, July 11.—The German oil tank steamer Willkommen, Capt. Schaefer, from New York June 17th, for Flushing for orders, has arrived off Prawle Point, and signaled that the shaft to her high pressure engine has broken; that she is able to proceed, but would easily become unmanageable. The German tank steamer Deutschland, Capt. Schierhorst, from Hamburg for New York, is standing by to render assistance if needed.

Australian Cricketers in England.

BIRMINGHAM, England, July 11.—In the cricket match which began here yesterday between the visiting Australians and an eleven representing the Midland Counties, the Australians were all out in their second innings to-day for 234 runs.

Yesterday the Australians were all out in their first innings for 192 runs, and the Midland County team were all out in their first innings for 185 runs.

At the close of play to-day the Midland Counties eleven had scored 98 runs for three wickets down.

Prof. Pepper Honored in England.

LONDON, July 11.—Prof. Pepper of Philadelphia, visited the House of Lords this afternoon, and was introduced to the Lord High Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, by the United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate. The professor proffered the Lord Chancellor an invitation, in behalf of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, to attend the opening of the new Law School.

Training to Meet Americans.

LONDON, July 11.—With the excertion of Mr. L. R. O. Bevan of the Cambridge team, who is practicing at the Queen's Club, all the members of the two university teams are in strict training at Eastbourne for the forthcoming tussle with the Americans.

Brother of Jules Grevy Dead.

PARIS, July 11.—Jules Philippe Louis Albert Grévy, Life Senator, and former Governor General of Algeria, died to-day, in his seventy-fifth year.

He was a brother of the late M. Jules Grévy, former President of the republic.

AMERICAN EXPLORERS' ESCAPE

Their Death at the Hands of Barbadian Brigands Narrowly Averted —Recalls a Mystery.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 4.—Two American explorers, Messrs. Carrington and Flavelle, of New York, have just had a narrow escape from assassination in the wilds of Venezuela by brigands. One result of the incident has been to throw some light on the profound mystery of the assassination of the Hon. J. A. Pile, Speaker of the Barbados House of Assembly, which created something of a world sensation last September, followed as it was by anonymous threats to assassinate the Governor and other officials.

Some weeks ago Messrs. Carrington and Flavelle landed at Barbados from one of the New York steamers, on their way to Venezuela. Through the Government Emigration Agency they secured the services of four well recommended black men to accompany them in the capacity of general servants and "bushmen," they having had previous experience in traversing the dense tropical forests on the mainland, and at the Callao gold mines, whither the travelers were proceeding.

When the party had penetrated into the heart of the more or less pathless forest that lies between the City of Bolivar, on the Orinoco, and the mining district of Callao, one of the Barbadians is reported to have secretly disclosed to Mr. Carrington the startling fact that his three companions had made preparations, in concert with certain native brigands who were known to be prowling about in the vicinity on the look-out for unwary travelers, to murder the Americans while they slept that night and appropriate their baggage and money.

By prompt and decisive action the plot was frustrated and the three Barbadians were made prisoners and incarcerated in the Bolivar jail.

Mr. G. S. R. Archer, the Barbados Emigration Agent, has communicated to the Government a letter which he received from Mr. Carrington detailing the circumstances and stating that the chief of the conspiracy, Ernest Macallister, had confessed to the Venezuelan authorities that he, together with certain other men still in Barbados, had last year shot a man in Barbados in the back, and that without his evidence the whites would never find out who committed the deed.

Macallister's sensational confession may not be true. One of the Barbados newspapers aptly remarks that "those who know anything of the penal institutions of South America will agree with us that very often death itself is preferable to incarceration therein." Macallister may be only "bluffing" in a desperate effort to escape this fate, but, on the other hand, it is thought that he would not have wit enough to concoct the story, and that therefore he has told the truth with a view to his being extradited and utilized as "Queen's evidence" in the Pile case, by which his punishment would, at the worst, be infinitely less severe than indefinite imprisonment in a Venezuelan jail.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Ships to be Engaged Number More Than a Hundred.

LONDON, July 11.—Mobilizing for the naval manoeuvres began to-day, 118 warships and about 25,000 men taking part in the operations.

One of the principal objects of the manoeuvres is to exhaustively study the value of torpedo-boat destroyers, of which fifty-four are engaged.

STEAMER MARCIA SUNK.

Struck on Island of Ushant—All on Board Saved.

LONDON, July 11.—The British steamer Marcia, Capt. Stovy, last reported at Barcelona on June 20, from Sunderland, is reported to have struck on the Island of Ushant, off the coast of Brittany, at the entrance of the English Channel, and sunk last night, during thick weather. All on board were saved.

BRUGER TO SUCCEED JAMONT.

New Vice President of France's Supreme Council of War.

PARIS, July 11.—Le Soir declares that on July 15, following the national fête, Gen. Jamont, Commander in Chief and Vice President of the Supreme Council of War, will be replaced by Gen. Brugére, who was last week appointed Military Governor of Paris in succession to Gen. Zurlinden, removed.

IRISH MEMBER ANSWERED.

Bad Irish Pork and American Beef Destroyed in England.

LONDON, July 11.—The Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. W. E. Ellison Macarteny, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question of Mr. James Christopher Flynn, Irish Nationalist member for the North Division of Cork County, who asked regarding the recent destruction at Deptford of 36,000 pounds of salt meat which was unfit for food, and whether, in view of this enormous loss, the Admiralty would consider the advisability of contracting for salt meat with Irish and other home curers, said the whole of the pork destroyed at Deptford was Irish pork, and that all the beef condemned was American beef. He added that all the sale beef consumed in the British Navy was obtained, until recently, from America, which was the only available commercial source of supply. But, he continued, 50,000 pounds of beef are now cured annually at Deptford.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Washington Will Soon Have Formal Drafts of the Protocols.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In the course of a week the State Department expects to receive by mail the full reports of all that has been accomplished at The Hague Conference. This will include the formal draft of the treaties and protocols, which the United States Government is expected to accept.

From time to time Ambassador White has cabled briefly the progress made, and, supplemented as these have been by copious and accurate newspaper reports of the proceedings, the State Department has satisfied itself that the conventions and protocols are acceptable. Being treaties in the full sense of the term, the agreements must be submitted to the Senate.

CANADIAN DUTY ON SUGAR.

Jamaica Asks Countervailing Charge on European Beet Product.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 4.—It is now announced that the real object of the Government in sending the reciprocity delegates to Ottawa, after completing the negotiations at Washington, is to endeavor to secure the imposition by the Dominion Government of countervailing duties on European beet sugar.

With a view to extending the trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies, (which, never very considerable, had been steadily declining of late years, as that between the United States and the islands increased,) the Dominion Parliament recently made some material customs reductions in their favor. Among these was a reduction of 20 per cent. in the duty on cane sugar from the West Indies.

It was thought that this would give an impetus to sugar exports to the Dominion. It is now pointed out, however, and the delegates will have to impress it on the Dominion Government, that the concession is not sufficient to meet the case. So long as the United States maintains a countervailing duty against European beet sugar, and admits the West Indian cane product on the present favorable terms, so long must the trade go there. The idea, therefore, is to induce the Canadians either to impose countervailing duties on European sugar or to remove the duty altogether on that of the West Indies.

Just what the Jamaica Government seeks to secure by this, supposing the attempt should prove successful, is not very clearly understood here, if reciprocity with the United States is to be secured with a view to any permanent advantages, considering the comparative limitations of the Canadian market.

Cardinal Teodolfo Mertel Dead.

ROME, July 11.—Cardinal Teodolfo Mertel, Vice Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, who was raised to the Cardinalate in 1858, died to-day in his ninety-third year.

Magnates Pass Ausgleich Bills.

BUDAPEST, July 11.—The House of Magnates, to-day, passed all the Ausgleich bills without amendment.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

PIGEON RACE IN ENGLAND.

British and Belgian Birds Competing—Prince of Wales and Duke of York Enter Several.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—An international pigeon race was begun this morning. One hundred and twenty birds were loosed at Thurso, in the north of Scotland, 511 miles from London.

Eighty-five of the birds are Belgian. The rest are English. Four are owned by the Prince of Wales, who has heretofore flown birds as "Mr. Jackson." Two are owned by the Duke of York. The race is between the English and Belgian birds. Pigeons for war purposes are now common in Europe.

THE DROUGHT IN JAMAICA.

Kingston's Water Supply Fails, Sewers Are Unflushed, and Grave Fears Are Expressed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 11.—The island is at present suffering from one of the severest droughts experienced during recent years, one of the most serious results of which is the failing of the water supply of Kingston. The rivers are already exceedingly low, obliging the Water Commissioners to look off the city supply during eighteen hours in every twenty-four, although the island is but just entering on the normal "dry season."

This has occasioned widespread alarm on account of the recently completed sewerage works, which are thereby threatened with an indefinite suspension and the city with all the evils for which that stands. Even at present it is with the greatest difficulty and care that any flushing can be done, and the sanitary authorities express grave apprehensions for the immediate future.

GUATEMALAN CRISIS SERIOUS.

Foreign Governments May Be Asked to Interfere to Save Life and Invested Capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Mail advices from Guatemala confirm the reports of an approaching crisis in the Central American Republic. That the dissatisfaction will lead to a revolution against the administration of President Cabrera seems hardly likely in view of the fact that there is no money in the country to organize anything approaching a formidable insurrection. Uprisings in the cities are, however, expected, and, while they may not result in Cabrera's downfall, they will cause great loss to invested capital.

It is by no means unlikely that foreign Governments, especially the United States and Germany, and possibly England, may be called upon to interfere, if they have not been requested to do so already.

Numerous tales of political prisoners being shot to death by their guards, acting upon Cabrera's orders, are being circulated. It is said that 5,000 refugees in Salvador, and as many more in Mexico and Honduras, are ready to take up arms against Cabrera.

At the Guatemalan Consulate here it was said yesterday that no dispatches relative to the alleged revolution in Guatemala had been received by the Consul General, and it was further stated that no such dispatches were expected. Such dispatches, it was said, would more likely go to the Guatemalan Minister at Washington.

GUATEMALANS FOR ANNEXATION.

Want Their Republic to Join United States, Martin Roberts Says.

Martin Roberts, who owns several coffee plantations in Guatemala, has arrived in this country in order to sell the Guatemalan Northern Railroad, which, built by the Government, has been leased to him. Mr. Martin, who is at the Savoy Hotel, said last night that the road, which is to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is almost completed. It was begun in 1883. One hundred and thirty-five miles have been built on the Atlantic side and twelve miles on the Pacific side, while the remaining sixty miles are in process of construction.

"When this road is completed," said Mr. Roberts, "we will be able to carry immigrants from the United States to the coffee-producing regions of Guatemala for $15 each by way of New Orleans and other cities of the South. At present it costs them $200, which of course prevents any large emigration from here."

Mr. Roberts declared that the reports which appear in papers in the United States from time to time about revolutions either in progress or about to occur in Guatemala are "altogether without foundation." "Or rather," he said, "they are easily traceable to interested sources. There are four men now in San Francisco who are doing everything in their power to prevent the railroad in which I am interested from being completed. One was formerly the Minister of Public Works of Guatemala, another is the self-styled head of the Conservative Party, another was connected with the telephone system, and the fourth calls himself a banker, but is nothing of the kind. These men all belong to the Church Party, which detests progress, and does all in its power to prevent it. Besides this they are financially interested in booming the price of coffee, and so they are continually giving out reports of revolutions.

"As a matter of fact, Guatemala is absolutely peaceful. There are a few ambitious men who would like to become dictators, but they have no following, and the position of the President, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, who has been at the head of the country for six years, is a secure one."

Mr. Roberts added that the sentiment of the country was overwhelmingly in favor of annexation to the United States. He declared that even the members of the Government wished it. "I think that every Central American republic wants the same thing," he said, "except possibly Salvador and Honduras.

"We are preparing a gold standard," Mr. Roberts went on to say. "But it is all nonsense to say that the finances of Guatemala are in an unsound condition. The Government issued $6,000,000 of paper money because the banks asked for it. Then the banks asked for $6,000,000 more, and the Government refused to issue it. Now one or two of the very men who asked for the increased issue are grumbling about the first $6,000,000."

DE WOLF HOPPER'S CRITICS.

London Regards Him Evidently With a Pleased Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—The evening papers give more space than the morning papers to De Wolf Hopper. The critics evidently consider him a new kind of animal. They call his diction odd and say he has a strange fashion of emphasizing a joke. That may be one on them.

Generally speaking, the criticisms are favorable.

"The Belle of New York" in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—"The Belle of New York" celebrated its five hundredth representation to-night. It is still played to full houses.

Emperor William's Inflexible Will.

BIELEFELD, Prussia, July 11.—On the unveiling here to-day of a tablet commemorating Emperor William's speech in 1897, in the course of which he promised protection to national labor, the Kaiser telegraphed his intention of presenting to the city the cost of the statue of the Great Elector, intended for Berlin, as a memorial of his reception and a reminder that he, like his great ancestor, has an inflexible will, and, in spite of opposition, "pursues without deviation a course once recognized as right."

Venezuelan Commission's Progress.

PARIS, July 11.—At to-day's session of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission, Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, continued his argument in behalf of the case of Great Britain.

At the close of the session of the commission the members were photographed.

Seats for English Shop Clerks.

LONDON, July 11.—The House of Lords this evening passed the second reading of the bill requiring shopkeepers to provide seats for their assistants by a vote of 73 in favor to 28 opposed.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, spoke and voted against the measure.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is little to record this morning from the Summer resorts or the suburbs. Southampton still leads in gayety, and large dinners are being given there almost every evening, while golf fills the daylight hours. The annual championship tournament which will be held on the Shinnecock links next week will be made the excuse for still more entertaining, and will wind up with a ball at the clubhouse. This is to be made an unusually fashionable and important affair.

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The funeral took place yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Joseph G. Auerbach, 7 East Ninth Street, of Miss Emma A. Hone, who died on Friday last. Miss Hone was a great-granddaughter of Philip Hone, who was Mayor of New York in 1832. Her death was a sad ending of her engagement to Mr. Enos T. Throop, Jr. This engagement was announced on July 1. Mr. Throop is a brother of Mr. George Throop, and is a descendant of Enos T. Throop, who rather curiously was Governor of New York State at the same time that Mr. Hone, the great-grandfather of Miss Hone, was Mayor of the city.

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The funeral of Lloyd Aspinwall, who died on Monday last at the Metropolitan Hotel, will take place from Grace Church at 9:30 this morning. Mr. Aspinwall's father, the late Gen. Aspinwall, and his grandfather, the late William H. Aspinwall, were prominent members of Grace Church for many years. Mr. Charles Mall, for many years Belgian Consul in this city, died at his Brooklyn residence on Monday. Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo this morning. Mr. Mall's death throws a large family connection into mourning. His nephew, Mr. Pierre Mall, married the daughter of the late John Taylor Johnston.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt arrived on Monday at Southampton on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. They sailed on the 4th of July, so that they were among the passengers on a record-breaking trip. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will go to London for some weeks, and are contemplating a trip to the North Cape on Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Conqueror. Mr. Vanderbilt was not at all well when he left New York, but a cable received yesterday states that he was greatly benefited by the voyage.

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It is not often that a wedding is celebrated in New York in mid-July, and when a wedding does take place at this time of the year in town, it is necessarily quiet. Mr. Elliott Stewart Benedict and Miss Katharine Van Rensselaer Bissell were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rennselaer H. Bissell, 65 West Eighty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Pierson. The ceremony was witnessed only by a few immediate relatives.

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Cedarhurst and Lawrence, L. I., are having an exceptionally gay July. The large colony there is now enjoying a second week of polo, and to the games come numbers of people from Meadow Brook, Far Rockaway, Hempstead, and Westbury. Large subscription dinners are given at the clubhouse Thursday evenings, and all the cottages at both Cedarhurst and Lawrence are occupied and filled with guests. Prominent in all the gayeties at Cedarhurst this Summer are Mr. and Mrs. John Cowdin, Mrs. and Mrs. James Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Pelton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Francke, and Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Taylor.

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Mrs. Henry May gave a dinner of eighteen covers at Southampton on Monday night. Mr. and Mrs. May are among the largest entertainers at Southampton, and have made a very attractive house out of the old Kirby house, which they have leased for the season.

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The New York, which sails to-day for Southampton and Cherbourg, goes out unusually well filled for this period of the year, and booked to sail on her, among other passengers, are Mrs. Richard R. Baker of Philadelphia, Mrs. and Miss Bell of New York, Mrs. James Benedict and the Misses Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bradford, Col. G. R. Cecil, United States Army, Military Attaché to the United States Legation at Berne, Switzerland; Mrs. Cecil and the Misses Cecil, Mrs. A. R. Clark and daughter, Mrs. Frederic B. Esler and Mr. Lemist Esler, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Homan, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park and daughter, R. K. Prentice, Miss Molly Elliot Seawell and Miss Henrietta Seawell, Mrs. H. E. Stebbins and Miss Yvonne Stebbins, Mrs. William H. Townsend and the Misses Townsend, and the Hon. Charles H. Truax and Mrs. Truax. Comment was made in this column yesterday on the exceedingly large lists of passengers which the outgoing ocean liners are carrying, and the rush continues. Mrs. Yznaga and several other well-known people, including Mrs. Gregory Sutton, Prof. Sidney Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, and the Rev. Dr. Houghton and family will sail to-day on the Teutonic for Liverpool, as was announced yesterday. The Noordland, for Antwerp to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Mrs. Charles W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Caldwell and Miss Mary Louise Caldwell, Mrs. Walter B. Moore, Miss Lillian Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Stewart Wood and the Misses Wood.

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There are more familiar faces in town this week than have been seen here for some time time past, and the Astoria Roof Garden presented quite a gay scene last night, while the greetings between friends returning and departing for or from Europe were many. If the weather is not too warm there will be many people passing through New York and tarrying here for a day or two during the next fortnight, or until the crowding gayeties at Newport, Narragansett, and other resorts begin.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Spetial to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—Next week Alfred G. Vanderbilt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by Messrs. Ernest Iselin, Douglass Cochrane, and William P. Burden, will start across the Continent for Vancouver, and from that point they will take passage on one of the English steamers for Japan, landing at Yokohama. After touring the Mikado's empire, the party will visit China and then push along through the Mediterranean for a tour through Europe. The trip will probably be of six months' duration. All the young men were chums at Harvard. On Saturday next Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a picnic at their farm, in Portsmouth, known as Oakland, in honor of their son and his traveling companions.

Secretary of the Navy Long will come here on the Dolphin soon after the return of the North Atlantic Squadron. Miss Long will accompany her father to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Forbes have gone to their cottage, on Fisher's Island, for the season.

Miss E. H. G. Slater is having a new road built from her new cottage to the cliff walk.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia will give a dinner at their Jamestown cottage on the 21st inst., in honor of the officers of the Torpedo Station.

At the annual meeting of the corporation of the Newport Hospital, held to-day, these officers were elected: President—Theodore K. Gibbs; Treasurer—J. Truman Burdick; Secretary—William H. Hammett; Trustees—For three years, Charles E. Hammett, Jr., William G. Stevens, and Thomas G. Brown; Trustee for One Year—George Henry Warren. Medical Inspector C. A. Siegfried, United States Navy, was added to the staff of the consulting physicians.

Recent arrivals at Cliffs Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Slater of Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Tighe of St. Paul, Henry Witz of Paris, C. L. Willing, W. F. Gibson and Y. Thompson of Savannah, James Tyndle of Philadelphia, and Thomas F. Cuttley of London.

The Rev. Dr. L. Cameron is the guest of Mrs. Leroy King.

Commander Washburn Maynard, who commanded the United States steamer Nashville during the war with Spain, has joined his family in Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, have gone to Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane has sold a lot of land at the corner of Red Cross Avenue and Oakland Terrace to Charles J. Mauran of Jamestown.

Mrs. W. G. Weld of Boston has arrived at her cottage for the season.

Paymaster and Mrs S. R. Calhoun of the Torpedo Station are entertaining the Misses Hall, daughters of Lieut. Commander M. E. Hall, United States Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary have arrived at the Van Duzen Reed cottage.

John C. Bancroft has arrived for the season.

H. G. Well of New York, with his guest, Charles Ernest Shober, arrived on the yacht Dare to-day.

S. H. Whitwell of Boston and others have sold to William G. Peckham of New York two parcels of land in Whitwell Avenue.

The new villa for Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., in Bellevue Avenue, has been almost boarded in, and the inside work will be begun in a few days. One of the features of the new villa will be the white and gold ballroom.

Work on the new villa for Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind will be started at the close of the season. The ballroom of this cottage will be one of the handsomest as well as one of the largest in Newport.

Mrs. T. M. Davis entertained at dinner this evening.

A most enjoyable picnic was held at picturesque Lamton's Valley to-day by Mrs. Richard McCreery and J. B. Eustis, Jr. The guests were taken out in coaches and breaks.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman and Miss C. O. Jones entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. George S. Scott entertained at luncheon to-day.

A dance and dinner will shortly be given by the cottagers at Jamestown to the naval officers stationed here.

Col. Astor has given orders to have his yacht Nourmahal placed in commission on the 18th of the month and will go to Beechwood about four days later.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson will remain abroad for the season.

It is not definitely known whether or not Mr. and Mrs. Haig will visit Mrs. Astor this Summer.

Casino registers include Robert F. Jasper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Burnham, and Miss Burnham.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at dinner last evening at Belvoir in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Newport Reading Room to-day Col. Edward M. Neill was elected President and Roland King Secretary. Milton S. Barger was elected a stockholder. Col. Neill succeeds the late Robert Goelet as President.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson entertained at luncheon this evening.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at dinner at Seaverge this evening. Mrs. Astor was among the twenty-four guests present, and it was her first appearance in the Newport social world since her return from Europe.

The first Casino hop of the season will be held in the Casino Theatre Thursday evening, and from present indications the attendance will be large.

Prof. Charles W. Shields has rented his cottage at Ruggles and Lawrence Avenues, known as Nethercliff, to the Hon. George Von L. Meyer for the season.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Reginald Brooks entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club today.

Mrs. Frederick Nellson and W. C. Binning are registered at the Golf Club.

W. B. Stokes has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Foxhall Keene has returned from New York.

William Cutting has returned from New York.

Officials Doubt King Leopold's Visit.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The report that the King of Belgium would visit Newport this Summer is discredited in official quarters here. No such intimation has come from any of our officials abroad.

COMMODORE BENEDICT'S ESTATE.

Owner Is Purifying Surroundings of His Indian Harbor Place.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 11.—Commodore E. C. Benedict, having made his Indian Harbor estate a place of beauty, is turning his attention to clearing the property on all sides of objectional buildings. He has spent at least $50,000 in clearing and grading Finch's Island, which is directly in front of his residence, and in removing the cottages of his fisherman neighbors from near the gatehouse leading to his estate. Just now he has branched off across the creek, and has purchased a saloon building and two house adjoining.

This saloon has been unused for a year or so, but the bar fixtures remained in it, and Mr. Benedict was continually hearing reports that a license was again to be taken out and the saloon reopened. Mr. Benedict is opposed to having saloons near him, and so purchased the property. He is negotiating for other buildings near by, among them a building, once a saloon, and now a broom factory.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVICE.—A selling race is one in which all the horses that run are entered to be sold at a stipulated price, the winner always being offered for sale at auction after the race for any amount above the "entered selling price." The owner retains the animal if there is no bid above that price. In England such races are termed "selling plate races," as originally the horse ran for a piece of silver plate as the prize to be won. Hence the term "selling-platers," applied to horses running in races of that class. A certain sum "to the nominator" means to the person who

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities,
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone. 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone. 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

CHART MOVEMENTS
Safe and Sure Guides to
SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised (Sixth) edition. Just out.
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET
Operators cannot afford to be without it.
13 Drawings. 160 Pages. 10c. stamps. Address
PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., BOSTON,
AND
STRONG, STURGIS & CO., NEW YORK,
OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION
$8,600,000
First Mortage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
OF THE
American Writing Paper Company

Redeemable after Ten Years at 105

Dated July 1, 1899 *Due July 1, 1919*

Bonds in denomination of $1000 each, which may be registered as to principal

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST

OFFICERS.

ELISHA MORGAN, President.
BRADLEY D. RISING, GEORGE C. GILL, HENRY S. DICKINSON, } Vice-Presidents.
W. N. CALDWELL, General Manager.
GEO. B. HOLBROOK, Treasurer. WM. H. HEYWOOD, Asst. Treasurer.
R. F. McELWAIN, Secretary.

PROPERTY.

The American Writing Paper Company will own absolutely the following properties:—

Beebe & Holbrook Paper Co.	Linden Paper Co.
Chester Paper Co.	Nonotuck Paper Co.
Massasoit Paper Co.	Harding Paper Co.
Esleeck Paper Co.	Holyoke Paper Co.
Hurlbut Paper Mf'g. Co.	Dickinson Paper Co.
Hurlbut Stationery Co.	Riverside Paper Co.
Crocker Manufacturing Co.	Shattuck & Babcock Co.
Oakland Paper Co.	Albion Paper Co.
Springdale Paper Co.	Syms & Dudley Paper Co.
Parsons Paper Co. (except its Ledger Mill No. 2.)	Geo. C. Gill Paper Co.
	Connecticut River Paper Co.
Norman Paper Co.	Agawam Paper Co.
Platner & Porter Paper Mf'g Co.	Eaton, May & Robbins Paper Co.
Windsor Paper Co.	Geo. K. Baird Paper Co.

The returns show that for the year 1898 the above mills produced eighty-four per cent. of the fine writing paper out-put of New England (the chief seat of the industry) and over seventy-six per cent. of the entire out-put of the United States.

The new Company will begin business with a cash capital of $2,500,000, besides a full stock of merchandise, raw, wrought, and in process.

Most of these properties have been in operation for many years, and their trademarks and goodwill are established and very valuable.

The books of the Companies have been examined for us by Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., chartered accountants, who report to us that the average net earnings for the past ten years (which, it must be remembered, include the hard years 1893, '94, '95, and '96), after charging all expenses, wear and tear of plants and bad debts, and making a proper allowance for executive salaries, have been $1,250,620.38, and that the aggregate earnings for the first half of the current year are at least equal to this average. The combination of these companies will naturally result in extensive advantages, improvements, and economies, and our best advices from most competent men indicate that the net earnings of the new company will not be less than $2,200,000 (and this without increased output), which is equivalent to interest and sinking-fund of the bonds, seven per cent. dividend on the preferred, and three to four per cent. on the common stock. These advices and the auditors' report may be seen at our offices.

The authorized capital and bonded debt of the American Writing Paper Company is

$12,500,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock, having preference both as to assets and dividends;

12,500,000 common stock, of which $3,000,000 will remain in the treasury of the Company;

17,000,000 first mortgage five per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1919, interest payable January 1 and July 1.

Of the $17,000,000 bonds, $7,000,000 have been taken by the manufacturers and $1,400,000 have been privately sold. The remaining $8,600,000 are now offered for subscription at par and interest. All the stocks issued not used to cover the cost of consolidation have been taken by the manufacturers in part payment for the mills acquired.

Application to list these bonds will be made to the New York and Boston Stock Exchange.

Subscription books will be opened on **Monday, July 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.,** and will be closed on or before Tuesday, July 18th, at 3 P. M.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce the amount of any subscription.

Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the par value of bonds subscribed, for which a temporary receipt will be issued, and upon surrender of this receipt and payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest, to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., a negotiable receipt will be issued by said Trust Company, exchangeable for bonds when ready for delivery.

Copies of prospectus giving further particulars may be had on application.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
44, STATE STREET, BOSTON.
STRONG, STURGIS & CO.,
36, BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, MASS., July 12th, 1899.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,

The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,

The Spirits Distributing Company, and

The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.

Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**

Central Trust Company of New York,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
By WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were row to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole.

Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

To the Stockholders of the

American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the undersigned have been appointed and have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the holders of stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with the **City Trust Company of New York, No. 36 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough,** who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before **July 21st, 1899,** after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the Committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the **City Trust Company of New York.**

Dated NEW YORK, July 10th, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, JR.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.
JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of July, 1899, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty-four 50-100 ($4,164.50) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
July 10th, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

An Issue will be made in Berlin by Mr. S. Bleichroder, the Deutsche Bank, and the Dresdner Bank; in London by Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., also in Frankfort and in Amsterdam.

United States of Mexico
5% Consolidated
External Gold Loan of 1899.
£22,700,000.
R. Marks, 463,080,000.
United States Gold Dollars, $110,095,000.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF ALL MEXICAN TAXES, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

In Bonds to Bearer, of the Denomination of £20, £100, £200, £500, and £1,000, and the Equivalents in Marks and U. S. Dollars.

Principal and interest of the bonds are payable in gold, free from all present and future Mexican taxes, at the option of the holder,—in New York in American gold of the present standard of weight and fineness at $4.85 per pound Sterling; in London in pounds Sterling; in Germany in Marks at Rm. 20.40 per pound Sterling, and in Amsterdam in Dutch Florins at the sight rate on Berlin.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

In connection with the above-mentioned Banks and Bankers and the National Bank of Mexico we have entered into a contract with the United States of Mexico for the conversion of its existing foreign debt, and pursuant thereto we are prepared to receive applications for bonds of the above issue at 99½% of their par value, together with interest accrued from July 1, 1899, to time of payment, to wit: $965.15 and interest per bond of $970 or £200.

Terms of payment are as follows:

5% on application (to be returned to the extent that bonds are not allotted.)

5% on allotment.

Balance at the option of the subscriber any time before September 1, 1899.

The right is reserved to reject any application, and to allot in any instance a smaller amount than the amount applied for. In default of payment in full by any purchaser, his allotment and any payments thereunder will be liable to forfeiture.

Pending the issue of the definitive bonds, transferable receipts will be issued for payments, and unless bonds of other denominations are asked for bonds of £200 ($970) will be supplied.

The bonds, or their proceeds, are intended exclusively to retire the existing foreign loans of the United States of Mexico, viz.: The 6% loans of 1888, 1890, and 1893, and the 5% Tehuantepec loan heretofore issued in London and Berlin.

The bonds are in coupon form, and are of the following denominations:

£20 equal $97 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
£100 equal $485 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
£200 equal $970 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
$500 equal $2,425 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.
£1,000 equal $4,850 U. S. Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The bonds offered are secured by special hypothecation of 62% of the import and export duties of the United States of Mexico. These duties are collected through the sale of customs certificates by the National Bank of Mexico and remitted direct to Mr. S. Bleichroder for account of the issuing houses by said Bank, the Mexican Government being pledged to maintain a margin of 10% above the amounts required and to make up any deficiency fifteen days before maturity of coupons due and bonds drawn.

The entire issue of bonds is to be retired within forty-five years at par by semi-annual drawings (the first drawing to take place in June, 1900,) or by purchases in the market if same can be made at under par.

After July, 1909, the amount of any drawing may be increased, or the entire loan may be paid off on three months' notice.

Interest is payable quarterly on January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st in each year.

Of the above-described bonds, £5,000,000 are reserved for allotment in this country and in Holland. The issue in England and Germany at the present time will be limited in favor of holders of the existing bonds, who will be given a right of conversion.

The Custom House Receipts of the Mexican Government for a series of years back, as officially stated by the Financial Agent of the Government, have been:

1893-4, $16,359,031 silver, of which 62% would be $10,142,599 silver.
1894-5, $18,965,848 silver, of which 62% would be $11,758,825 silver.
1895-6, $22,571,072 silver, of which 62% would be $13,994,064 silver.
1896-7, $22,912,922 silver, of which 62% would be $14,206,011 silver.
1897-8, $22,582,437 silver, of which 62% would be $14,001,110 silver.
1898-9, (11 mos. only,) $24,709,076 silver, of which 62% would be $15,319,627 silver.

The annual interest and sinking fund requirements for the entire external debt of Mexico, as consolidated by the new issue of bonds, is only about $6,200,000 Gold, or at present exchange about $13,000,000 silver.

Applications will be made in due time for the listing of the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as on the Stock Exchanges of London, Berlin, Frankfort, and Amsterdam.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN AT OUR OFFICE AT 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1899, AND WILL CLOSE ON NOTIFICATION FROM BERLIN OR LONDON.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

18 WALL ST., New York. 52 DEVONSHIRE ST., Boston.
H. W. POOR & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

Notice is hereby given that the banking business heretofore transacted in New York and Boston under the title of POOR & GREENOUGH, will on and after this day be conducted in both cities under the firm name of

H. W. POOR & CO.

The partners are the same as before in both the New York and Boston firms, there being no change except in the title of the firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

68 shs. Chicago and N. Western R. R. Prefd.
$7,000 State of Louisiana 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
40 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Central R. R. of N. J. 5 p. c. Bds., 1987.
$5,000 Chic., Bur. and Q. R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$5,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and So. R. R. 1st Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1947.
$3,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and So. R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$5,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$4,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids and Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$5,000 St. Paul, Min. and Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
10 shs. Michigan Central R. R.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$2,500 Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1940.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)
35 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
12 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
$10,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pitts. Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. (Trust Co. Certf.)
$7,000 Ches. and Ohio Grain Elev. 1st 4 p. c. Guar. Bds.
$3,000 Norfolk and Western R. R. (New River Div.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
75 shs. American Telegraph and Cable Co.
1 sh. Parmachenee Club.
50 shs. Atlantic Transportation Co.
25 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
100 shs. American Bond and Mtge. Guaranty Co.
All right, title, and interest of the Northwest Copper Co. and the Northwest R'way Co. In $5,000 Northwest R'way Co. Bds., due July, 1918. Jan., 1899, Coups.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Fourth National Bank.
40 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Cin., Cleve., Chic. and St. Louis R. R. Prefd.
20 shs. Mutual Bank, N. Y.
66 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$4,000 Chicago and Erie R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1982.
$2,000 Cin., Indpls. St. Louis and Chic. R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1936.
5 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric R'way Co.
$5,000 Chic., Indpls. and Louisville R. R. refunding 6 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R. Gen'l Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds.
50 shs. International Trust & Banking Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.

To the Holders of the Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for the Texas and Pacific Railway Company's Second Mortgage Bonds:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will, **ON AND AFTER THIS DATE,** be prepared to deliver at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, to holders of its above-described certificates of deposit, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates, the new securities of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company to which the holders of said certificates are entitled, viz.: $650, par value, of the new bonds of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company for each $1,000, par value, of the deposited bonds represented by such certificates. Bond scrip convertible in sums of $1,000 into the new bonds will be delivered for the adjustment of fractional amounts.

Holders of certificates entitled to fractions of a bond may either sell the fractions to the undersigned, or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond. Holders transmitting certificates of deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail, or by express at their expense.

Holders of the above-described certificates who have elected to sell the bonds to which they are entitled for cash may receive the appropriate amounts upon presentation and surrender of their certificates at the time and place above mentioned.

Not more than one hundred schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities, or cash in exchange, will be ready for delivery on the following day.

Dated New York, July 10th, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By H. C. DEMING, Vice President.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS, GEO. M. CLARK, JOHN TURNBULL, } Trustees.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

THE AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK will cause to be sold at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899 at 12½ o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, for account of whom it may concern, the following securities: 124 bonds of the Great White Spirit Company, par value $1,000.00 each, due 1916. The said bonds will be sold subject to the terms and conditions of a certain agreement of holders of bonds of the Great White Spirit Company, dated on or about September 14, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Pacific Company. Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.

San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,
E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

Continental Wall Paper Company,
1,135 Broadway.
New York, July 12, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Wall Paper Co. for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 1,135 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, July 24, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT J. DYATT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

28 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

MONTANA ORE PURCHASING COMPANY

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 per share, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on July 27th, 1899.

Books close July 17th, and reopen July 27th, 1899.

MONTANA ORE PURCHASING CO.,
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York, July 10, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 14th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 14th, till the morning of Friday, July 21st.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on July 27th, 1899. Books close July 17th and reopen July 27th, 1899.
ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recovering.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

July 11	396,449
To date this year	103,676,718
Corresponding date last year	54,154,665

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 11	$2,109,060
To date this year	$569,649,980
Corresponding date last year	$420,068,720

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@6 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Manhattan Con	3
Am. Smelting & Ref.	½	Met. Street Ry	2½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Minn. & St. Louis	¾
Am. Sugar Ref	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅞
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅞
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Nat Steel pf	¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf	½	N. Y. Central	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf	1¼	N. Y., O. & W.	½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	1	Norfolk & West	¾
Cent. Pac., as. paid.	½	Norf. & West. pf	1
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	Northern Pacific	1⅛
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1¼	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	⅝	Penn. Railroad	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Quicksilver pf	1
Chi., R. I. & P.	¾	Reading 1st pf	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	Reading 2d pf	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	St. L. & G. I. 1st pf	¾
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. S. W. pf	¾
Cont. Tobacco	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1⅞	Southern Ry. pf	1⅛
Federal Steel	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¾
Federal Steel pf	1	Texas Pacific	2
H. B. Claflin	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Illinois Central	1¼	Union Pacific pf	1⅛
Knickerbocker Ice	1	Un. Bag & Paper	½
Lake Erie & West	½	Wabash pf	1⅛
Lake Erie & W. pf	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf	2	Nat. Lin. Oil certfs.	½
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Ore. R. & N. pf	1
Glucose Sugar	½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝
K. C., P. & G.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	1¼
Read. gen. 4s. reg.	1		

Bonds Declined.

M., K. & T. of T. 5s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1¼

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

After a weak opening, attended by continuing tight money conditions, yesterday's stock market braced up resolutely and most of the recent declines were recovered. Liquidation by actual holders of stock seemed to end in such weakness as showed on Monday. Ninety per cent. of recent sales have been for short account—a fact to which the commission brokers of the Street are able to testify conclusively.

Of recent business developments not one has been bad. Government crop report figures are not altogether inspiriting, even the basis which they provide is warrant for counting upon harvests which will meet all home requirements and yet leave large surpluses to satisfy foreign demands. That foreign needs will be great is certain.

Of current business indications that which is particularly significant just now has to do with the maintained increase of railway earnings. Some of these gains are tremendous. Most of them are far beyond aught that enthusiasts anticipated. In these increases is unanswerable testimony to the fact that business activity extends throughout the whole country on a scale and to an extent unprecedented. And how in the face of such evidence Wall Street can be blue is paradoxical. All business facts are on the side of confidence.

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As to money: Wall Street hysteria overdoes itself. Nothing new is in this. Authorities entitled to serious consideration are agreed that we are to have no demoralizing pinches. That in the early part of July rates should work upward is not surprising, not exceptional; and there are extraordinary features in the business situation—all of them on the right side—which have created demands for funds in volume consequential to a record-breaking extent. But, just as business requirements for money are unexampled, so is the quantity of available money beyond precedent. Prosperity ruling on every side gives no reasonable ground for worry over the monetary situation.

A fact which will now be disclosed is that money is available in tremendous volume throughout the whole country, and that other sections are ready to send funds here largely. Philadelphia, for example, delivered $1,800,000 to one bank in this city yesterday, and a loan for $3,000,000 by Pittsburg parties to another New York institution was yesterday paid, these two items representing a transfer close to $5,000,000 of cash from Pennsylvania to New York City. From other parts of the country the stream of money is running similarly. The flow toward this centre having begun forcefully, authorities believe that it will be steadily maintained. The tight money scarecrow cannot last.

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And financiers who are of most importance in Wall Street have recently been buyers of stocks.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Transactions in this market yesterday for London account amounted to about 20,000 shares, of which some 12,000 were sales.

Early cables showed better prices, but quotations here soon got above the London level. The foreign houses bought considerable Louisville, the extra dividend declared on Monday evidently strengthening Europe's bullishness on the stock.

It was contango day in London and American shares were carried over into the new account at 5½ per cent.

MONEY RATES EASIER.

With the appearance of easier conditions in the money market yesterday apprehension of continued high rates dropped away and the Street breathed freely again. Speculators who on Monday gave themselves over to fears of a stringency were quick to realize that their qualms were unwarranted. The first call loans were made at 6 per cent. and there was such a good supply in sight at that figure that borrowers began to hold off for better terms. Later most of the demand was supplied at 5 per cent., the bulk of the day's loans being made at that figure. At one time $3,000,000 was offered at 5, and some transactions were reported as low as 4½ per cent. Banks and trust companies at Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago offered call funds liberally at 5 per cent. The Street regarded these offerings by out-of-town institutions as quite encouraging, inasmuch as they seemed to demonstrate that money rates cannot remain high here without attracting funds from other centres.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman yesterday confirmed the report that because of the increased demand for currency at New Orleans to help move the crops, the Sub-Treasury here has been instructed by Treasurer Roberts to receive deposits of gold and silver coin or paper currency not to exceed $500,000 daily for telegraphich transfer, to be paid in kind by the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans. Charges for these transfers are to be made at bankers' rates from New York at $1.50 on $1,000 gold and 75 cents on $1,000 paper, to be collected when deposits are made.

MANHATTAN BUOYANT.

Manhattan made one of the sharpest recoveries on the list yesterday, running up from 116 to 119⅜, and gaining 3 points net for the day. More than 30,000 shares of the stock changed hands. The early buying was by brokers supposed to be acting for interests who are said to be trying to acquire control of the property, and, later, fright in some bearish quarters led to considerable short covering. The ease with which the stock rallied showed that the heavy selling on Monday was chiefly for the short account. There was no news on the property, but the reports that developments of importance are shortly to be announced were again in circulation. Some of the traders who were predicting a strike on the lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway were bulling Manhattan because, they argued, the elevated roads will profit considerably from a tie-up of the surface lines.

Just before the close the Street heard stories of substantial progress made in equipping the road with electricity.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BULLS.

Recent buying of Northern Pacific common has been attracting attention among close observers of the market who believe they see in it the operations of an inside pool. The stock yesterday was quite strong, advancing from 48⅞ (ex 1 per cent. dividend) to 50⅜, and gaining more than a full point net.

Inquiry among Northern Pacific interests discloses a movement to pay another 1 per cent. on the common stock in August or September, making 3 per cent. since the beginning of the year. Some of the most important Directors are in favor of such action, and the present inside buying of the stock may have some connection with the dividend matter.

Insiders are also putting emphasis on the company's heavy earnings. Calculating on the gross figures for the year ended June 30, the road's surplus should show about 4 per cent. on the common stock, and, considering the expenditure of more than $1,500,000 out of earnings for permanent improvements, the annual statement will probably show that Northern Pacific common really earned at least 6 per cent. during the fiscal year. And this may be made greater by the income from the $3,000,000 which the company has set aside to insure dividends on the preferred stock. These are points upon which inside interests are putting stress and upon which, they say, much of their recent buying of the common stock has been based.

ST. PAUL'S BIG EARNINGS.

St. Paul's surprising gain in gross earnings

case the injunction should be sustained, the Directors would probably set aside the amount of the dividends each quarter and then pay them in bulk at the close of the fiscal year, which is Dec. 31.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Messrs. Scott & Stringfellow, bankers of Richmond, Va., have just issued an exhaustive analysis of the earnings and financial position of Norfolk and Western with regard to the position of the company's securities as investments.

The circular points out that the annual fixed charges of the old company were $3,140,000, while the fixed charges of the present corporation are $2,237,469, a decrease of $902,531. It is estimated that the fiscal year ended June 30 will show a surplus over the interest on the general mortgage 4s of $1,704,343, or 77 per cent. more than the interest charges. The circular adds:

"This places these general mortgage 4s in the rank with gilt-edged bonds, and, in our estimation, worth 105 and interest, equivalent to 106 on July 1, and these bonds can be bought to-day at 95." Assuming the surplus of $1,704,343 to be correct, the circular shows that $900,369 is required to pay 4 per cent. dividends on $22,734,100 4 per cent. preferred stock issued, leaving a balance of $794,983, equal to 1.23 per cent. on $64,479,400 common stock outstanding. The circular concludes as follows:

"And these results have been obtained without any remarkable increase in earnings, as will be seen above. The gross earnings for 1898-9 were $11,852,423; 1897-8, $11,236,123; 1896-7, $10,537,713; 1895-6, $10,908,859; 1894-5, $9,873,622.

"And during these years the mileage has remained practically the same, being 1,570 in 1895 and 1,561 in 1899.

"During the receivership a vast amount of money was spent in improving the physical condition of the property, in some months the expenses being more than the earnings.

"By a large increase in the number of tons of freight per train mile, and by other economies, the ratio of expenses to earnings has been decreased: 76.80 in 1895, (receivership,) 78.03 in 1896, (receivership,) 75 in 1897, (three months,) 70.18 in 1898, and 67 in 1899.

"The newly organized Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company will put into blast two furnaces, with a daily output of 250 tons each, on the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, during the next three or four weeks, and two more during the next few months, which should add largely to the income of the property. This company is now building 285 additional coke ovens at its own coal mines on Tom's Creek.

"The completion of the Knoxville and Bristol Railroad, from Knoxville to Bristol, and ultimately through purchase or construction of additional mileage, will give entrances to Chattanooga and Atlanta.

"Railroad experts have estimated that the gross revenue of the rod will have increased $2,000,000 per annum at the end of two years."

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The July letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association says:

"There have been few changes in anthracite conditions during the past month. The tidewater market showed little activity; shipments to New England points declined slightly; the movement to line points also decreased excepting in the commencement of deliveries for municipal contracts, and there was a steady increase in shipments to the West. Prices remained firm at all points, and, while slight concessions have undoubtedly been made in some instances, they have not been sufficient to disturb the general tone of the market.

"An exceptionally favorable feature thus far has been the refusal of the larger companies to make extensive contracts for future delivery at prevailing prices. In the past this practice has been done more than anything else to destroy the confidence of buyers and prevent a realization of any advance in prices which was announced. Of course contracts have been taken for manufacturing establishments and municipalities, but deliveries for the domestic trade are well in hand and will come under the advance of 25 cents per ton announced for July 1.

"Owing to the large tonnage produced in June, there has been some hesitation on the part of buyers who feared that it might be thrown upon the market and break prices. This has tended to keep the sellers from realizing the full circular, and will undoubtedly affect July prices. It may fairly be said, however, that this condition has been unavoidable. Judging by the present consumption movement, it is doubtful if the companies will be able to mine the full market requirements during the next six months, and to prevent any serious shortage they have overproduced in June and carried the excess at their various storage points. There is the best of reasons for assuming that this coal will be held until the market actually requires it, as the evident intention of the companies is to maintain the market in a firm position and keep prices where the benefits of the present advance may be realized and those of the prospective increase in September or October secured."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Announcement by way of Chicago that the American Steel and Wire Company will make a detailed statement of its condition to the New York Stock Exchange the first week of August, when its stock issues will very probably be placed on the regular list.

Incorporation of the Gowrie and Northwestern Railway Company, a branch of the Rock Island, which is to extend the system into the northwestern part of Iowa, and into Dakota and Minnesota. The capital stock is $1,000,000, and the incorporators are all Rock Island officials.

Acquisition of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company, capital $2,000,000, and the Richmond Traction Company, capital $800,000, by the American Railways Company.

Combination formed by the Southern Railway, the Mobile and Ohio Railway, and the Mobile and Transatlantic Steamship Company for the facilitation of the export and import business via Mobile, Ala.

Increase of $1,329,274 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $231,022 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Expectation of an early advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Franklin National Bank to go into voluntary liquidation on Aug. 1.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and West Chester Traction Company called for Sept. 5 to vote upon an increase in capital from $400,000 to $1,000,000.

Increase of $230,392 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for June, making an increase of $780,846 for the fiscal year.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific, to be held in San Francisco on July 26, to act on question of approval of an increase in the capital stock to $200,000,000.

Increase of $32,247 in Philadelphia and Erie's net earnings for May, making an increase of $29,788 since Jan. 1.

Denial by Russell Sage that his relations with George J. Gould are strained and that he, Mr. Sage, is no longer a factor in Manhattan affairs.

Filing at Trenton of articles of incorporation of the Distilling Company of America, with an authorized capital of $125,000,000, of which $55,000,000 is to be preferred 7 per cent.

Declaration of the semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on General Electric preferred stock.

Subscription books to be opened to-day for $110,095,000 United States of Mexico 5 per cent. external gold bonds of 1899.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Delaware and Atlantic Railroad, with a capital of $6,000,000, to build a road from Gloucester City to Atlantic City.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$278,740,452
Gold reserve	245,749,043
Net silver	5,061,676
United States notes in the Treasury	15,329,296
Treasury notes of 1890	892,008
Total receipts this day	3,894,619
Total receipts this month	16,380,277
Total receipts this year	16,380,277
Total expenditures this day	2,150,000
Total expenditures this month	26,118,000
Total expenditures this year	26,118,000
Silver bullion	78,299,741
National bank notes received for redemption	962,769
Government receipts—	102,205
Customs	
Internal revenue	581,632
Miscellaneous	621,974
	191,013

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 11, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	15¼	500	Am. Car & Foundry	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	.....
60	60⅝	520	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¼	60¼	60	60	.....
39¼	39½	1,622	American Cotton Oil	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ⅛
92	92½	115	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
70	71	210	Am. Malting Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	−2
35¾	36	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36	36	36	36	+ ½
83	84	20	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84¼	84½	84¼	84¼	.....
55¾	56	12,375	Am. Steel & Wire	54¼	56⅜	54¼	56	+1½
95¼	95¾	600	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95½	95¾	95½	95½	.....
156½	157	28,010	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	154	157¼	154⅝	156⅞	+1⅜
116	118	70	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	155	157¼	154⅝	156⅞	+1⅜
101	103½	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	117	118	117	118	.....
37⅛	38	400	American Tin Plate	104	104	104	104	.....
80	88	425	American Tin Plate pf.	37	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
97	98	6,040	American Tobacco	85½	86	85½	86	+1
29	29¼	100	American Steel Hoop	96	98¾	96	97¾	+1⅜
79	80	317	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	29	29	29	29	.....
54⅜	54½	2,900	Anaconda Copper	70½	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
20⅜	20¼	5,550	At., T. & S. F.	53⅞	54½	53⅞	54½	+ ¼
61½	61⅝	39,920	At., T. & S. F. pf.	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
47½	49	170	Baltimore & Ohio	60	61⅞	60	61½	+1¼
72	72¼	960	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
115¼	115½	19,815	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	.....
97	98	400	Canadian Pacific	114¾	115½	114½	115⅝	+1
52	52¼	200	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	−1⅜
28⅞	29	18,850	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅜	52	51⅜	52	+ ⅛
56	57	300	Chicago Con. Traction	27⅝	29¼	27⅝	29	+1¼
136¾	136¼	13,990	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	56¾	56⅞	56¾	56¾	− ⅜
14½	14⅝	2,430	Chicago Great West.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+1½
67¾	68⅛	10	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
30	30⅝	125	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	67½	67½	67½	67½	.....
9½	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
131½	131⅝	30,390	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
174	174½	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	133¾	131¾	130⅝	131½	+1⅝
160	161	900	Chicago & Northw.	174	174	174	174	.....
116¾	117	5,585	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	160	161	161	161	+2
14⅝	15	1,000	Chi., Term. Trans.	116	117¼	116	117	+ ⅝
45½	46¼	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	15	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅝
58¼	58⅜	2,620	C., C., C. & St. L.	46	46	45¾	45¾	− ¼
96½	98¾	40	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	57½	58⅞	57½	58⅜	+1⅝
46	46¼	1,920	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	.....
16	17	50	Colorado Midland pf.	45½	46¼	45½	46	+2
4¾	5	1,950	Colorado Southern	5	5	4¾	5	− ⅛
42½	44	510	Col. Southern 1st pf.	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
17	17¼	110	Col. Southern 2d pf.	13	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
13	13½	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	183	184	183	184	.....
183	184	325	Consolidated Gas	404½	408¾	3,050	408¾	.....
404½	408¾	3,050	Continental Tobacco	387⅛	393¼	387⅛	393¼	+1½
387⅛	393¼	500	Continental Tobac. pf.	123½	124	800	124	+1
123½	124	800	Delaware & Hudson	168½	170	200	170	.....
168½	170	200	Del., Lack. & West.	212¾	215¾	2,230	215¾	+1⅛
212¾	215¾	2,230	Denver & R. G.	75½	77	220	77	.....
75½	77	220	Denver & R. G. pf.	21½	21½	500	21½	.....
21½	21½	500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	37½	37½	50	37½	.....
37	37½	50	Erie 1st pf	59½	59½	4,580	59½	.....
59	59½	4,580	Federal Steel	81½	81½	770	81½	.....
81	81½	770	Federal Steel pf.	57	58	100	58	.....
57	58	100	Flint & P. M. pf.	117¾	118½	200	118½	.....
117¾	118½	200	General Electric	66½	67	200	67	.....
66½	67	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	107	107¼	375	107¼	.....
107	107¼	375	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	170	171¼	1,485	171¼	.....
170	171¼	1,485	Great Northern pf.	114	116	200	116	.....
114	116	200	H. B. Claflin Co.	72	76	10	76	.....
72	76	10	Homestake	115	115	115	115	.....
113¾	116	1,040	Illinois Central	75	75	75	75	.....
42	43	403	International Paper	115	115¾	115	115¾	.....
12	12¼	100	International Paper pf.	42	42	42	42	.....
47	53	1,450	Iowa Central	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	.....
18¾	18⅞	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
75¾	76	2,420	Knickerbocker Ice	51½	51½	51½	51½	.....
71	71¼	6,435	Lake Erie & Western	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	.....
119¾	119¾	30,520	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74	76	74	76	.....
224	224½	2,570	Louisville & Nashville	71¼	71⅝	70¾	71½	.....
143¾	144	1,010	Manhattan Con	116	119⅝	116	119¼	.....
33⅝	33⅞	100	Met. Street Railway	221¾	224	221¾	224	.....
54½	55	200	Mexican Central	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
90½	91	200	Mexican National ctfs.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	.....
28	28½	100	Minn. & St. L.	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	.....
12¼	13	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....
34⅜	34⅞	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26	26	26	26	.....
46⅜	46½	18,880	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	12	12	12	12	.....
97⅜	100	100	Missouri Pacific	34¾	34¾	34	34¾	.....
2¼	3½	225	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	45	46¾	45	46¾	.....
50¾	51	800	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	.....
90½	91	435	National Steel	3	3	3	3	.....
117	118	220	National Steel pf.	50½	50½	50	50½	.....
185	190	300	New Jersey Central	91	91	91	91	.....
137¾	138	6,180	New York Air Brake	116⅝	117	116¾	117	+1
32	35	100	New York Central	186	186	185	185	.....
36½	36¾	3,200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	136¾	138¼	136¾	137¾	.....
20⅜	20¾	2,650	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32½	32½	32½	32½	.....
70⅜	70¾	1,000	Norfolk & Western	26¼	26⅝	26	26½	+1
11¾	11¾	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	70	71	70	70⅜	.....
49¾	50	15,910	North American	10¾	11	10¾	11	.....
77¾	77¼	2,572	Nor. Pac., ex div.	49½	50¾	49¾	49¾	+1¼
75	77	230	Northern Pacific pf.	76¾	77⅝	76¾	77⅜	+ ⅜
47¾	48	270	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
135¾	136	8,542	Pacific Mail	48	48	48	48	−1
117¾	118¼	2,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	135	136¼	134½	136	+1
2	2¼	100	People's Gas, Chicago	115	118¾	117¼	118	+1½
52	53	326	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
85½	87	20	P., C., C. & St. L.	52½	53¾	52½	53¾	+1⅝
50	51½	50	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87	87	85	85	.....
150½	161	200	Pressed Steel Car	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	.....
11½	12	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	160	160	160	160	.....
61	61½	2,450	Quicksilver pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
34	34½	1,100	Reading 1st pf	60⅝	61¼	60¼	61¼	.....
78	80	50	Reading 2d pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....
45	46	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
37½	37¾	500	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	47	47	47	47	.....
13⅜	13¾	125	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37	37	37	37¼	.....
31⅜	35	3,230	St. Louis Southw.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	.....
106	107	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	34	34⅞	33½	34½	.....
32¼	32¾	2,775	St. Paul & Omaha	106	106	106	106	.....
11⅜	11¾	100	Southern Pacific	31¾	32¼	31⅝	32¼	.....
51¼	52	3,065	Southern Railway	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
7⅜	7⅝	9,565	Southern Railway pf.	51	52¾	50¾	52½	.....
22¾	23	23,210	Tenn. Coal & Iron	67⅞	70⅜	67⅞	70⅜	.....
42⅜	42¾	5,085	Texas Pacific	21	23¼	21	22	.....
77⅜	77⅝	3,735	Union Pacific	42¼	43¾	42¼	43¼	.....
25⅜	26	600	Union Pacific pf.	76½	78¾	76½	77⅞	.....
70¼	71	110	Union Bag & Paper	26	26	25⅝	26	.....
52	52½	710	U. S. Leather pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	.....
118	119	20	United States Rubber	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
7⅜	8	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	119½	119½	119½	119½	.....
22¾	23	4,745	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
90	91	68	Wabash pf.	22	23¼	22	22¾	+1⅛
53¼	53⅝	360	Western Union Tel.	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼	.....
			Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53⅜	53½	53	53	.....
		Sales		306,449				

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	.101	.....
3s, r., 1918	.108⅜	108⅞
3s, c., 1918	.109	109½
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109¼
4s, r., 1907	.112	112⅝
4s, c., 1907	.112⅛	113⅛
4s, r., 1925	.130	130½
4s, c., 1925	.130	130½
5s, r., 1904	.112½	113
5s, 1904	.112⅝	113
D. C. 3-65s	.119	.....
Adams Exp	.111	114
Alb. & Sus	.195	.....
Am. L. pf	.134½	.....
Am. Coal	.140	.....
Am. D. Tel	.....	38
Am. Exp	.137	140
Am. Ex. Co	.19	19½
Am. Sp. Mfg	6	7
A. S. M. pf	29½	30½
Am. Tob. pf	.142	147½
Am Arbor	.18	19
Ann A. pf	.41	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs	7½	9
B. A. L. pf	.106½	.....
B. Un. Gas	.141	144
B. R. & P.	32½	34½
B. pf	.....	73
B. C. R. & N.	.....	102
Can. South	53	54
Cap. Tract	93	95
Chi & Alton	150	.....
C. Gt. W.	8	8⅜
Chi., I. & L.	40	40½
L. pf	.196	198½
C. L. & W.	8	11
C., L. & W. pf	.37	41
Cleve. & P.	184	.....
C. C. & I. D.	17⅞	2
C., C. & I. D. pf	.....	4
C. F. & I.	.....	168
pf	.105	6
Col. Mid	4	187
Com. Cable	.179	100
Consol. Coal	50	42⅜
Consol. Ice	42	89½
Con. Ice pf	87	85
D. M. & Ft.	29	125
D. pf	.105	14
Duluth Ave	.380	100
Erie	13¼	72
Erie T. & T.	97	40
Ev. & T. H. pf	39	30
Ev. & T. H. pf	.82	85
F. & P. M	29	62
Ft. W. & R. G	.....	24
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	.103	26½
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	.....	103
Hock. Valley	.....	24
Hock. V. pf	56	58
Ill. C., L. I	.100	.....
I. Paper Co	.....	78
pf	.....	79
Int. Silver	12½	15
Iowa C. pf	48½	49
Joliet & Chi	.180	.....
K. & E. Mich	10	14
K. & D. M	3½	4½
K. & D. M. pf	.....	18
Keok. & N. W	35	50
Knick. L. pf	72	77
Lac. Gas	54	54½

	Bid.	Asked.
Lac. G. pf	95	100
Lake Shore	200	210
Long Island	68	74
Mah. C. R	150	.....
M. C. R. pf	105	.....
Man. Beach	10	20
Md. Coal pf	60	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi	15¼	15½
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf	55	57
Mex. North	48	.....
Mich. Cent	111	.....
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	66	67
Mob. & Ohio	38	40
Nat. Biscuit	45¾	46½
Nat. Lead	29½	30
Nat. L. pf	112	115¼
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf	13	23
N. C. Coal	37	39
N. Y. & N. H	.212	220
N. Y. C. & St. L	13	14
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	72
Norf. South	66	75
Ont. Mining	7½	10
Ore. R. R. & N	39	42
Pac. Coast	38	40
P. C. 1st pf	84	90
P. C. 2d pf	57	60
Penn. Coal	375	.....
Pec. & Est	3	5
P. Ft. W. & C	184	.....
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf	182	.....
P. & W. pf	8	9
P. S. C. pf	80½	82
Quicksilver	2½	3
Reading	20⅝	21
Rens. & Sar	191	.....
R. W. & O	131	.....
St. J. & G. I	4	4½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	12½	13
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	10½	11
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	70½	72
St. P. & O. pf	175	190
Sil. bull. cfs	60	61
Sixth Av	200	.....
Stand. Dist	14	16
Stand. D. pf	61	62
S. R. & T. pf	7⅝	8
T. P. L. Tr	12	13
Third Av	187	195
T. & O. C.	.....	20
T. & O. C. pf	.....	40
T. C. R. T.	68	69½
T. C. R. T. pf	127½	140
Un. B. & P. pf	76	78
U. S. Exp	47	50
U. S. Leather	5⅞	6
U. & B. R.	170	.....
W. F. Exp	125	131
W. & L. E.	8⅞	9
W. & L. E. 1st pf	50	55
W. & L. E. 2d pf	24¼	25

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Trading today was spasmodic. There were long and frequent intervals when not a sale was made; at other periods the dealings were quite animated. Prices were generally firm, and just before the close, in sympathy with New York, there was a general strengthening, led by Marsden, which advanced nearly two points. Bethlehem Iron was another strong feature, moving up a point. New York was a small buyer of Pennsylvania Railroad. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was marked up a point to 23½. These gains were exceptional, however; fractional improvement was the rule. The close was strong at these bid and asked prices:

Cambria	23⅝	23¾	
Choctaw	41	41½	
Con Tr Pitts	33¼	33½	
El. Stge. Bat	136½	138	
El. Stge. B. pf	137	143	
El. Gen. of A	15⅞	19	
Lehigh Val	27¼	27⅝	
Marsden	16⅜	16⅝	
Penn. Mfg	23½	23⅝	
Phila. Trac	99¼	99½	
Union Tr	42	42¼	
U. G. Imp	165¼	166	
Welsbach Lt	41	42	
W. N. Y. & P.	7⅝	7⅞	

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	336	339	340
1st week July	$35,866	$75,926	$73,738

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	6,952	6,568	6,476
1st week July	$522,000	$481,000	$473,000
From Jan. 1	13,200,084	12,062,902	10,184,117

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—

Mileage	74	74	74
1st week July	$21,802	$20,945	.....

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

Mileage	614	614	614
4th week June	$47,363	$39,495	.....
Fiscal year	976,684	803,208	.....

COLORADO MIDLAND—

Month June	184,944	124,051	145,874
Fiscal year	1,678,250	1,722,819	1,651,391

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—

Mileage	451	451	451
4th week June	$34,037	$28,737	.....
From Jan. 1	672,497	648,095	.....

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	509	509	509
1st week July	$39,883	$30,419	$29,307

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—

Mileage	975	975	975
4th week June	$115,751	$88,302	$84,432
From Jan. 1	2,228,515	2,322,312	1,997,266

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—

Mileage	276	276	276
4th week June	$26,569	$25,637	$19,889
From Jan. 1	687,143	750,883	554,169

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	.....	.....	.....
1st week July	1,956	1,956	1,956
From Jan. 1	$295,997	$200,048	$239,109
	7,560,432	6,847,962	6,803,158

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
1st week July	$116,504	$101,503	$100,224
From Jan. 1	3,522,414	3,066,979	3,048,700

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,197
1st week July	$158,686	$131,711	$146,107

RIO GRANDE WESTERN—

Mileage	582	550	550
4th week June	$102,700	$117,600	$95,000
Month	297,200	296,900	253,900
Fiscal year	3,347,793	3,354,073	2,466,876

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—

Mileage	251	251	251
1st week July	$25,350	$16,680	$16,183

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,222	1,223	1,223
1st week July	$90,800	$75,400	$74,000

SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—

Mileage	198	198	198
4th week June	$20,928	$19,529	.....
Month	74,786	67,721	.....
Fiscal year	864,775	749,837	.....

TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week July	$112,938	$101,614	$97,860
From Jan. 1	3,833,328	3,622,911	3,148,336

WABASH—

Mileage	2,326	2,326	1,936
1st week July	$267,031	$218,885	$200,535

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

Mileage	247	247	247
1st week July	$31,408	$30,628	$21,593

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for May—

Gross earnings	$127,783	$132,371	$98,831
Op. expenses	97,508	100,554	80,261
Net earnings	30,275	31,817	16,570
Charges	15,789	16,504	16,507
Surplus	14,486	15,313	63

From July 1 to May 31—

Gross earnings	1,321,407	1,296,103	1,158,604
Net earnings	351,676	358,108	311,907
Surplus	175,079	181,215	137,600

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD for June—

	1899.	1898.	Changes.
Gross earnings	2,131,999	1,880,359	*251,640
Op. expenses	1,380,000	1,358,852	*21,048
Net earnings	751,999	521,407	*230,592

*Increase.

For the fiscal year—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	28,703,191	21,996,652	20,372,307
Op. expenses	15,762,576	14,021,780	13,840,218
Net earnings	8,000,615	7,074,922	6,523,089
Prop. ex. to gross	66¼	67⅝	68
Total income	8,532,920	7,665,698	6,950,152
Charges	5,975,242	6,032,797	5,970,972
Balance	2,557,678	1,632,901	979,180
Dividends	1,848,000	.....	.....

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids

right of conversion. Applications will be made in due time for the listing of the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as on the Stock Exchanges of London, Berlin, Frankfort, and Amsterdam. Subscription books open at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 10 A. M., Wednesday, July 12, and will close on notification from Berlin or London.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $100.

1,990 shares Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company preferred stock, $50 each, $15 each.

$74,000 The Railroad Equipment Company bonds, series B-7b, due Nov. 1, 1902, semi-annual coupons Nov. 1, 1899, and forward, 70 per cent.

$88,000 The Railroad Equipment Company bonds, series B-1a, due Sept. 1, 1902, semi-annual coupons Sept. 1, 1899, and forward, 70 per cent.

$10,000 The Railroad Equipment Company bonds, series B-1b, due Aug. 1, 1902, semi-annual coupons Feb. 1, 1900, and forward, 70 per cent.

$9,000 The Railroad Equipment Company bonds, series B-7da; $1,000 due Dec. 1, 1900; $1,000 due Dec. 1, 1901; $7,000 due Dec. 1, 1902, semi-annual coupons Dec. 1, 1899, and forward, 70 per cent.

$1,000 The Railroad Equipment Company bonds, series B-8d, due Dec. 1, 1901, quarterly coupons June 1, 1899, and forward, 70 per cent.

$9,700 Illinois Rolling Stock Company lease warrants, series B-09, namely: Four at $2,440 each, due respectively, July 1, 1898; Aug. 1, 1898; Sept. 1, 1898, and Oct. 1, 1898; $3,700.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Weather Bureau issues the following summary of crop conditions for last week:

The weather conditions of the week ending 8 o'clock A. M. July 10, 1899, were for the most part favorable for farming operations and grop growth in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains being especially so in the States of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and in the Atlantic Coast districts. The week has been marked by the absence of high temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains.

Excessive rains of the past week have caused some damage to grain in shock in Kansas, and similar damage is reported from Texas as a result of the unprecedented rainfall of the previous week.

Drought continues in the Central Gulf States, Tennessee, portions of the Ohio Valley, and Southern Michigan, being very severe in Central Tennessee; rains are also needed throughout the Rocky Mountain region, but on the Pacific Coast the conditions have been seasonal, especially in Oregon, where ideal weather has prevailed. While rainfalls amounting to one-half to three-fourths of an inch are reported over a considerable portion of the drainage basin of the Brazos River in Texas, the conditions on the whole have been favorable to the subsidence of waters in the inundated districts.

This has been another favorable week for corn in the principal corn States and the crop has generally made rapid growth. Heavy rains and high winds have blown down corn over a considerable area in Iowa, slight damage from chinch bugs is reported from Missouri, and drought has checked growth in portions of Ohio and Kentucky, and caused serious damage in Central Tennessee. Cultivation has been delayed by rains in portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, but on the whole the crop is clean, and is largely laid by in the States of the central valleys.

Winter wheat harvest is finished, except in the extreme northerly sections, where it is well advanced, although delayed by rains in portions of Wisconsin and Michigan. In Kansas and Texas some damage has resulted from sprouting in shocks. In California harvesting is nearly completed, and wheat is ripening in Oregon. No unfavorable reports respecting Spring wheat have been received from the Spring wheat region, except from the central and eastern portions of North Dakota where it has been materially injured by drought. The crop is now heading in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota.

A good crop of oats is being harvested in Indiana and Illinois, and the outlook in Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania is promising. Lodging is reported from Wisconsin and Iowa, and damage from rust in Missouri, and drought in South Dakota.

In the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt cotton has made good progress, although injured to some extent by insects in portions of Mississippi and Georgia. In the Carolinas it is reported as small but healthy. In South Carolina the Sea Island crop was never better. Outside the flooded region in Texas cotton is doing well and fruiting nicely, except in scattered localities, where too rank growth and some complaints of insects are reported. It will be two weeks yet before the damage to cotton in the flooded district of Texas can be determined, or the extent to which cotton will be replanted. In thirteen counties in the southern half of the Brazos drainage basin the loss resulting from the flood is estimated at from one-third to half the crop.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.60	5.60	5.49	5.50@5.52
August	5.63	5.63	5.52	5.53@5.54
September	5 66	5.66	5.55	5.55@5.56
October	5.72	5.72	5.61	5.62@5.63
November	5 76	5.76	5.64	5.66@5.67
December	5.80	5.81	5.70	5.71@5.72
January	5.83	5.86	5.74	5.76@
February	5 83	5.83	5.87	5.79@5.80
March	5.90	5.92	5.82	5.82@5.83
April	5.94	5.95	5.93	5.85@5.87
May	5.98	5.99	5.88	5.89@5.90

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales: middling upland, 3 11-32d. Futures opened quiet, buyers at last night's prices; closed quiet net unchanged to ½-64d decline; January-February, 3.15s; February-March, 3.15½d; March-April, 3.16½s; April-May, 3.17b; May-June, 3.18s; July, 3.18½d; July-August, 3.18½b; August-September, 3.17½s; September-October, 3.16½s; October-November, 3.15½s; November-December, 3.15s; December-January, 3.14½b. Manchester yarns and cloths quiet but steady.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	78⅛	78 11-16	78⅛	78⅝
September	77⅞	78½	77⅞	78⅛
December	79 9-16	80 5-16	79 9-16	80
Corn—				
July	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
September	..	..	..	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	71⅞	72	71½	71⅝
September	72 15-16	73½	72⅝	73
December	74⅝	75⅜	74 9-16	74⅞
Corn—				
July	33⅛	33⅞	33½	33⅝
September	33⅜	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝
December	32⅞	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞
Oats—				
July	23¼	23½	23¼	23⅜
September	20 5-16	20 7-16	20 1-16	20¼
December	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although local traders were rather more bullish than otherwise, and news at times distinctly favored that side, the wheat market made little progress in an upward direction and closed exactly where it left off on Monday. Notable features of a stimulating character included estimates by Broomhall that Europe would require 220,000,000 bushels from this country in the next twelve months, compared with 225,000,000 bushels actually shipped the past crop year, which was only one-third to half the crop.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 39⅛c, elevator; 39⅝c, delivered, and 40c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats quoted at 29½c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white 31c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track, mixed, 29@31¼c; track, white, 31@36½c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western quoted at 65c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding quoted at 42½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@52c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR—Spring patents quoted at $3.85@$4; Winter straights, $3.40@3.55; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.50; no grade, $18.15@$18.25, to arrive.

DULUTH, July 11.—No. 1 hard, cash, 75c; July, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70½c; July, 72⅝c; September, 72⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 68c; No. 3 Spring, 65½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 72c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 11.—In store: No. 1 Northern, July, 70½c; September, 69⅝c; December, 70⅞c. On track: No. 1 hard, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, 70¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 11.—Flour and Bran—Unchanged. Rye Flour—Fair, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 70@80c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, $15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25; lake and rail, sacks, spot, $15.25@$16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15@$15.50, bulk, and $15.50@$16 sacks. Oilmeal—$24@$25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$25@$27.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5½c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6c. CUT MEATS—Smoked hams, 10 lb, 5¾c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 5½@5¾c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western, green, 9¾c; Western, S. P., 9¾@10c; city, green, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4½c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.50; city lard, 5; refined, kegs, 6; South American, $5.25; compound, $5.70; city, 4⅝c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6@6¾c; city lard, stearine, 5⅞c.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Lard—American, refined, in pails, 27s 3d; prime Western, in tierces, 26s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 28s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s. Cheese—American, finest, white and colored, 42s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, July-August, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 33s. Resin—Common, 4s.

COFFEE.—Speculation in Brazilian coffee futures was moderately active, with but little digression from Monday's prices. The market opened barely steady, with figures unchanged to 5 points lower. For the rest of the forenoon there were no further changes. Subsequently business ruled slow, with the market showing no rallying tendency, European cables being unsatisfactory, and receipts at Rio and Santos continuing upon a liberal scale. Sales for the entire session 17,000 bags, with the market finally quiet, net unchanged to 10 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	4.55@4.60
August	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.60@4.65
September	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
October	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
November	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
December	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
January	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20@5.25
February	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
March	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
April	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
May	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
June	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.45@5.55

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6400; receipts, 23,000 bags; stock, (two days',) 284,000 bags. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 15,000 bags. Havre—¼f net lower; total sales, 6,000 bags; January, 35.00; February, 35.00; March, 35.25; April, 35.50; May, 35.75; June, 36.00; July, 33.50; August, 33.75; September, 34.00; October, 34.25; November, 34.50; December, 34.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7⅜25; exchange, 8 3-16d; receipts, 17,000 bags; cleared for the United States, (two days,) 4,000 bags; stock, 198,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 29-32c; molasses sugar, 3 25-32c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50; in bulk, $5; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.50; in bulk, $4.95; refined cases, $8.50; crude naphtha cargoes, $10; deodeorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 29½@29½c; off Summer yellow, 25½@28c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white and prime Winter yellow, 30@32c. Linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 43@44c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.50; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $15.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.40; Tin, $27.50; exchange, lead, $4.57½; spelter, $6.15.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits of turpentine, 44½@45c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.32½@$1.35; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2; M, $2.25@$2.30; N, $2.60; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.

CHARLESTON, July 11.—Turpentine, 39c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, July 11.—Spirits turpentine, 40c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, July 11.—Spirits turpentine, 40 @40½c. Resin unchanered. Crude turpentine unchanged. Tar, $1.35

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No sales. CALVES—City-dressed veals, 9@11c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $5@$7.35; culls, $4. HOGS, $4@$4.50.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Aird-Don Company of Troy, to manufacture and deal in all kinds of iron and steel, and plumbers' supplies; capital, $150,000. Directors—Henry Aird, Cohoes; John Don, Henry A. Aird, and J. Don Ennis, Troy.

International Produce Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Leo Rappaport and Lorenzo Semple, New York City; John P. Murray, Jersey City; Louis Louis-Dreyfus, and Charles Louis-Dreyfus, Paris, France.

Rotary Snowplow Company of Kingston; capital, $100,000. Directors—Theodore Spore, William G. Price, Charles P. Webelacker, and Virgil B. Van Wagonen, Kingston; Edgar Peckham, New York City.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	79⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	06⅛
Sugar, granulated	05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	26.25
Tallow, prime	04⅛
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	05⅝
Lard, prime	5.50
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	19.50
Butter, Western creamery	18

CHICAGO, July 11.—Flour unchanged; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@71⅝c; No. 2 red, 72¼@74c; No. 2 corn, 34c; No. 2 yellow, 35c; No. 2 oats, 24@24½c; No. 3 white, 25@27½c; No. 2 rye, 58@59½c; No. 1 flaxseed, 58c; Northwestern, $1.01½; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $8.10@$8.75; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½@$5.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5.25@5.30c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26, sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.50.

COTTON.—The average of the cotton market was decidedly lower. The opening call developed a barely steady feeling at a decline of 6@8 points. The market subsequently ruled irregular and generally weak. Prices reached a loss of 12@14 points as compared with Monday's closing prices. The decline was arrested by covering. In the early afternoon the feeling was very much unsettled on account of bearish crop advices, notably the weekly Government report, which made its appearance at 1 o'clock, indicating that the crop had made very good progress in the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, although injured to some extent by insects in parts of Mississippi and Georgia; that outside of the flooded region in Texas cotton is doing well and fruiting, except in scattered localities. The most bearish feature of the report was the statement that in thirteen counties in the southerly half of the Brazos drainage basin the loss resulting from the flood is estimated at only one-third to half the crop.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little of Interest in the Day's Private Sales—Transactions in the Auction Room.

J. Edgar Leayeraft has sold for M. G. Pressinger to J. Woolworth the two three-story buildings 319 and 321 West Forty-second Street, 50 by 100.5; also, to J. K. Seagrist, the similar property adjoining, 317 West Forty-second Street, 25 by 100.5.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Arnold & Solomon, for about $125,000, the three six-story tenements 195, 197, and 199 East Second Street, on a plot 72.6 by 105.5.

Sarah Carroll has sold the five-story flat, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Rosa H. Hochstadter has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 51 East Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the old buildings 84 and 86 Charles Street, 37.6 by 96; also, the five-story tenement 170 Norfolk Street, 25 by 100; also, the old building 378 East Fourth Street, 18.9 by 96.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 148 feet east of Park Avenue, 35.8 by 100.8½ and irregular, vacant; trustee's sale, to Charles B. Gunn..... $16,200

642 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 19.4 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry W. Gilbert..... 13,198

By William Kennelly.

West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.8½ by 100 by 100.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alexander Walker..... 59,140

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

58, 60, and 62 Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, three five-story brick flats, 100.11 by 95; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alpheus P. Goddard..... 128,412

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

113 East Seventy-eighth Street, 18.8 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William W. Hall..... 15,300

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter T. Bennett, referee, Barker Avenue, Olinville, southwest corner of Duncomb Avenue, 170 by 164 by 64 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,863.

By Herbert A. Sheeman, foreclosure sale, Howard Hasbrouck, referee, 7 East Broadway, south side, 75.6 feet west of Catharine Street, 25 by 71.7 by 25 by 71, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $8,859.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Wooster Street, west side, 18.4 feet south of Broome Street, 18 by 75, three-story brick building; 151 East Eighty-first Street, north side, 275 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 26 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 239 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,572.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 106 and 108 Avenue C, northeast corner of Seventh Street, 49.9 by 35.3, three-story brick and iron-front building. Due on judgment, $38,160.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, Park Avenue, formerly Railroad Avenue East, 62.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 62.2 by 129 by 59.2 by 151.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,777.

By Charles A. Berrian, executor's sale, 249 Avenue A, west side, 77 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 25 by 94. Astor leasehold, three-story brick building, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co. public auction sale, 120 lots at Jamaica, situated on Railroad Avenue, Prospect, Washington, Remsen, and Union Hall Streets.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for three five-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 85.5; Max Klein, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $60,000.

Green Lane, west side, 200 feet north of St. Raymond's Avenue, for a two and a half story frame dwelling, 20 by 44; Arthur J. Price, owner; William T. Mapes, architect; cost, $3,000.

Second Avenue, southwest corner of Eighteenth Street, extends to Seventeenth Street, for a nine-story brick, limestone, and terra cotta hospital, irregular; the Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York, owner; R. H. Robertson of 109 Fifth Avenue architect; cost, $800,000.

No. 355 to 365 East Tenth Street, for five six-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 80.9; Friedman & Felmberg of 72 Division Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $125,000.

Hughes Avenue, west side, 96 feet south of Oak Tree Place, for six two-story and cellar frame dwellings, 16.8 by 43; Louis Eickwort of 1,849 Anthony Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $18,000.

Fifteenth Street, south side, 271 feet east of Second Avenue, for three six-story and basement brick tenements, 26.4 and 25.8 by 90.1; Julius and Max Weinstein of 503 Fifth Avenue, owners; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $84,000.

Alterations.

Thirteenth Street, southwest corner of Ninth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; H. C. Cunneely, owner; A. Beyer, architect; cost, $8,500.

Forty-second and Forty-fifth Streets, Vanderbilt Avenue and Depew Place, to the Grand Central Depot and offices; New York and Harlem Railroad Company, owner; Samuel Huckel, Jr., of 132 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $300,000.

No. 73 Park Avenue, to a six-story brick and stone dwelling; W. P. Bliss, premises, owner; Barney & Chapman, architects; cost, $900.

No. 1,970 Broadway, to a six-story brick hotel; W. P. Bliss, owner; Barney & Chapman, architects; cost, $255.

Potter Place, south side, 100 feet east of Anthony Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Toby Kleinberg, owner; William T. Mapes, architect; cost, $350.

No. 20 East Thirty-third Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and shop; Emily W. Roberts, owner; F. Laufer, architect; cost, $200.

New Lying-In Hospital.

Plans for the new building which J. Pierpont Morgan will build for the Society of the Lying-In Hospital were submitted to the Building Department yesterday. The structure will occupy the block on the west side of Second Avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, fronting, 184 feet on the avenue; 82.11 feet on Seventeenth Street, and 165 feet on Eighteenth Street. The main entrance will be on the Second Avenue side. The lower part of the building will be of limestone, and the superstructure of brick, with terra cotta facings. The architect, Robert H. Robertson, places the cost at $800,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 11.

ARNOLD AV, w s, 208.10 ft n from the w s of Pelham Av, runs e 165.8 ft to the w s of Pelham Av, x n 27.8 ft x w 117.5 ft x s 25 ft; also Arnold Av, w s, 233.10 ft n from the w s of Pelham Road, runs e 117.5 ft x n 26.2 ft x w 123.4 ft x s 25 ft; Longin Fries to Jane McGann..... 1,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, 216 ft s of 178th St, 45x88.10x45x86.4; Edward J. Deegan to Elizabeth L. Fox, ½ part..... 6,000

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 25x100; Charles T. Wills to Mayer S. Auerbach..... 1

BROADWAY, e s, 62.9 ft s of Fulton St, 24.10x100x24.9x100; Lucia A. Cleveland and others to Oscar F. Zollikoffer..... 100

BOULEVARD, w s, 27.11 ft s of 78th St, 20.2x167.1x20x104.3; Alwin Eisert to Albert J. Adams..... 1

BOWERY, 306, w s, 22.10x90; Belden S. Day and wife to M. J. Adrian..... 1

BOWERY, 306, w s, 22.10x90; Edward D. Thurston, as trustee, to Michael J. Adrian..... 20,000

CHERRY ST, 266 to 268, n s, 52.5x113.6x irreg; Aaron Levy to Minnie Levy and others..... 1

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 109, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; John J. McCauley to Sarah M. Cahoon..... 1,000

KEALY, BERNARD H., to Henrietta F. Mead; Silver St, n s, 100 ft w of Main St, 2 years..... 1,500

KIRCHNER, Michael, to Julius Wolf; 148th St, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year..... 700

LATIMER, William, and another to Henry Staats; St. Nicholas Av, 438, e s, 1 year..... 300

LEVER, Emma B., to Jane Peeke; 210th St, s w s, 100 ft n w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 3,000

LESLIE, Ada and Charles J., to Theodore Greentree; 43d St, n s, 183.3 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

McCREADY, Nathaniel L., to John N. Brown and others, trustees, &c.; 22d St, s s, 229.3 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 45,000

McDONALD, Mark H., to Peter Barry; 140th St, 311 to 317 West, secures notes. 1,500

McCAFFREY, Joseph J., to John T. Terry and another, trustees; 33d St, s s, 390 ft w of 8th Av, 60x98, gold..... 100,000

McGOVERN, John, to Henry Briner; 107th St, 243 West, 1 year..... 2,000

McMORROW, Patrick, ot the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Central Park West, w s, 75.11 ft s of 107th St, 3 years..... 85,000

McNEIL, John E. and Phebe, to Margarethe Goller; n e ¼ of Lot 276, map of Unionport, 3 years..... 1,800

MESSERSCHMITT, Margarethe, to Rudolph J. H. Maier; Chisholm St, w s, 75 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years..... 1,000

MOENCH, Augusta, to John F. Boss; 404 East 83d St, 3 years..... 1,000

MORGAN, Thomas, to Bowles Colgate and another, trustees; Burnside Av, n s, 91.5 ft e of River Av, 3 years..... 5,000

MULLER, Ernest J. and Franziska, to Lena Maier; 158th St, n s, Lot 128, map of Village of Melrose South, 5 years... 12,000

MULOY, Laurence V., to Jeanette E. Manahan; 11th St, n s, 100, 122, 144, 166, and 188 ft s e of 2d Av, leasehold, 3 years..... 10,000

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidor Cohen to Adolph M. Bendheim; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 156th St, 1 year..... 10,000

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidor Cohen to George V. N. Baldwin, trustee, &c.; St. Ann's Av, w s, 51.6 ft n of 156th St, 2 years..... 2,500

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidor Cohen to William K. Major and another, trustees, &c.; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 156th St, 3 years..... 20,000

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidor Cohen to Emma K. Fairfax, trustee, &c.; St. Ann's Av, w s, 51.6 ft n of 156th St, 3 years... 10,300

OPPENHEIMER, August, to William T. Lahey and others; 61 to 69 East 86th St, 2 years..... 17,300

PLATT, Jacob and Mary, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 133d St, s s, 107 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 12,500

PLATT, Jacob and Mary, to Peter Schmidt; 133d St, s s, 107 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 1,500

ROSINI, Achille F., to Tallmadge W. Foster; 120th St, n s, 137.6 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,040

SCHAEFER, Henry, to Jacob Ruppert; Webster Av, s e corner of 183d St, demand..... 1,060

SEHER, Julius, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Alexander Av, w s, 25 ft s of 134th St, 1 year..... 10,000

SPARLING, William, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 106th St, 16 East 3 years..... 18,000

STAVEY, Ernest N., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 109th St, s s, 100.3 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 110,000

STAVEY, Ernest N., to John Yuse; 109th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year.... 10,317

STEWART, Edmund E., to Hudson Rose; Lot 363, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years..... 600

SUGARMAN, William, to Lambert Suydam; 384 Cherry St and 45 and 47 Scammel St; also gore, being part of Lot 64, map of Janeway estate, 1 year..... 15,000

WILLETT, Marinus, to Sender Feldmark; 25 East 4th St; also strip of land adjoining, 0.6x62.10, ½ year..... 1,500

WUELLNER, John W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 131st St, n s, 99 ft e of 5th Av, 26x99.11, 1 year..... 13,000

WUELLNER, John W., to Miriam Glass; 131st St, n s, 99 ft e of 5th Av, 26x99.11, 1 year..... 3,000

ZOLLIKOFER, Oscar F., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 202 Broadway, 1 year..... 175,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Michael J. Egan..... $3,000

BLAESER, Jacob, to John C. Handte..... 4,266

DOEGE, Paul E. E., to Philip Manger... 356

DUNNE, Thomas, to Martha L. Stearns.. 4,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Samuel E. Jacobs..... Nom.

JONES, Joseph, to Ellis and Charles H. Jones..... Nom.

KAUFMANN, Emma, to Louis B. Rolston..... 4,080

MATHEWS, Rebecca T., to Frank H. Davis..... 10,455

PINCKNEY, Mary A., to Frances R. and Sarah A. Scott, (rerecorded)..... 6,000

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE Society of New York to Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Insurance, &c..... Nom.

SCHEER, Dora, to Lambert Suydam..... 5,800

STERN, Jacob, to Jacob A. Zimmermann. 15,000

STUHR, William S., executor, to Charles H. Leilmann, Jr..... 8,200

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Real Estate Trust Company. 16,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c..... 100

Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 127 and 129; Samuel I. Rochmovitz against Albert Abensheim, owner; Herman Wassen, contractor..... $48

BROOK AV, e s, 138 ft n of 164th St, 100x100; Miller and Backer against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor..... 1,616

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 180th St, 50x100; Union Granite Company against the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, owner; Farrell & Algie, owners and contractors..... 420

ELTON AV, n w corner of 180th St, 49x100; John C. Davis against James A. Simpson, owner and contractor..... 310

MADISON AV, 1,635; John Ellard & Son against Margaret Campbell, owner; Thomas G. Wallace, contractor..... 100

MELROSE AV, e s, extends from 157th to 158th St, 200x21; John C. Davis against James A. Simpson, owner and contractor..... 155

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 158th St, 88x100; Samuel J. Rochmovitz against Joseph Lipsky, owner and contractor.... 100

3D AV, 8,855 to 3,859, and 771 Wendover Av; Joseph Klachmann against Louis Worth, owner; Heinrich Heine, contractor..... 60

13TH ST, 56 East; James F. Galligan against John J. Schawe, owner; Hew Miller, contractor..... 344

16TH ST, 216 and 218 West; Thomas F. Gaynor against John F. and William A. Hopkins and Mary E. Stilwell, owners and contractors..... 2,486

107TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 20x100; Emil Goldfuss against Philip Brunner, owner; Louis Rossi, contractor. 75

162D ST, n s, 80.6 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Spitelink & Goldstein against Mary Muller, owner; Henry Muller and Max Havias, contractors..... 320

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BLEECKER ST, 137; Adolph M. Bendheim, with Joseph I. Clement, 9 payments..... 18,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; John M. Rider and another against Clarence A. Lent and another, (action to declare a trust deed, &c.;) attorneys, Rider & Smith.

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 91.8 ft w of Marmion Av, 33.4x100, two actions; Emily H. Spofford against Annie F. Vreeland and others, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. H. Spafford.

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, 16.8x100; Susan R. Wiggins against Annie F. Vreeland and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Carrington.

MONROE ST, 255 to 259; Hyman Frank against Joseph Freedman, (action to declare partnership interest, &c.;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

MOTT ST, 12; Cornelia R. Little against Thomas L. Lee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Waddington.

WALTON AV, 174TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Walton Av, 25x100; Mary E. Colvin against Katherine Rossi and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. E. Farley.

10TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Isabella Sprunt against George Stewart, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cloke & Clocke.

34TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Charles A. Moran and another, trustees, &c., against Louisa Harvey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. G. Williams.

76TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 1st Av, 25x140.9x25.3x145.3; Emily P. Delafield against Adelheit Neimeier and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Hawkins, Delafield & Sturgis.

91ST ST, 312 and 314 East, two actions; Gustav F. Taussig against Minnie Schluter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Havens & Beebe.

102D ST, n s, 132.6 ft e of Boulevard, 32.6x100, and 102d St, n s, 130 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x100, two actions; Charles Frazier against Annie H. Sturla and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, L. Campora.

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x100; Philip Dexheimer against Annie H. Sturla and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Campora.

182D ST, n s, 166.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.4x79.9; Cornelia W. Slade against Frederic S. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jeroloman & Arrowsmith.

182D ST, n s, 183.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.10x79.9; Robert Blackburn against Frederic S. Robinson and others, (fo

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica,
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM, arrive 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve.N.Y.,G.C.S.,7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND, Prop. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
SARANAC INN, M. B. Marshall, Mgr. D. W. Tiddie, Supt. UPPER SARANAC LAKE—Leve. N. Y., Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Inn 5:08 P. M. and 5:58 A. M.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS
Social Center of Saratoga. Perfect in Appointments, Cuisine and Service.
FULL GOLF COURSE
GAGE & PERRY, Proprietors.

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Rooms en suite with Baths,
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Located in Earlington Park
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
Directly Opposite Hotel Earlington.
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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Now open. Elevation 2,900 feet. Capacity 1,000.
Fast trains from New York to hotel grounds IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Address J. A. BODKIN, KAATERSKILL, NEW YORK.

DEAL COUNTRY CLUB AND INN COTTAGES,
DEAL, N. J.
Inn cottages may be rented by week, month, or season. Newly furnished; all improvements, including bath. Meals served in new open-air dining room. Superior cuisine. French waiters. 18-hole golf course reached in three minutes. Fine bathing beach.
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A Health Resort and Hotel of the highest class. Ideal location overlooking thirty miles of Seneca Lake. Mineral waters unequaled. New Bath House. All approved forms of Hydrotherapy and Electricity. Well-kept Golf Links. Illustrated book free.
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THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE.
O. G. STAPLES, G. DE WITT, OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.
Opens June 17th, renovated throughout and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. Applications for rooms may be made to the hotel or to Mr. J. B. STETSON, who will be at HOTEL CAMBRIDGE, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York City, to make engagements.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Elevation 1,200 feet; cool, bracing, healthy; magnificent grounds; 85 acres. Golf, bowling, pool, dancing pavilion, (no bar.) Milk and vegetables from our own farm. Accommodates 300. Terms, $8 to $15 per week.

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T. F. Silleck.....Manager

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Is Now Open.
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on Lake St. Catherine,
POULTNEY, VT.
OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER.
7½ hours from New York. Every amusement; boating, fishing, and bathing; bath, exposed plumbing. Orchestra. Write for descriptive booklet. Address PETER J. GRIFFITH, Prop.

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PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, ME.
Attractive Golf Links, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, HARVEY & WOOD.

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Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. NOW OPEN..... 1,200 FEET ELEVATION
Golf Links and all other amusements.
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Circulars and information at SCOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

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LONG BRANCH, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Finest situation on the Beach.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

The Edgemere,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

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CENTRAL PARK HOTEL,
St. Lawrence Park, Jefferson Co., N. Y.
NEW MANAGEMENT; most centrally located hotel in Thousand Islands. Modern and first-class. Golf links, boating, fishing, &c. Reasonable rates. For illustrated Circular, &c., address,
St. Lawrence Park Ass'n, Proprietors.
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Adirondacks.
Charmingly located on LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
For Booklet address John Harding, Algonquin, N.Y.

BAYSWATER HOUSE
FAR ROCKAWAY.
Finely appointed; beach 3,000 feet; verandas, lawns, shade; boating, bathing, fishing; modern improvements. Views at PROSPECT HOUSE, 808-816 Prospect Place, corner Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn.

SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until October 23d.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet.
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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
MIDDLETON SPRINGS, VERMONT.
Noted for its famous springs: golf, &c. Send for booklet. S. GRAHAM Prop. Also Hotel Biscayne, Miami, Fla.

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COOK'S AMERICAN TOURS.

Going away for rest and travel. YOU DON'T WANT to do a lot of planning and arranging with Railroads, Hotels, &c. Take one of COOK'S Parties for busy people. They are all good. Prices lower than you can go alone. Here's a suggestion: Boston, Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, Quebec, 1639 miles salt water travel, Montreal, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga and the Hudson River, twelve days, everything included, $95.00. Nothing to do but enjoy yourself. Get the Booklet.

No more members can be taken for our Party leaving on the 13th for EUROPE; but, in response to a large demand, similar Parties have been arranged for August 3 and 7.
EVERYTHING ANY KIND of Traveler needs ANYWHERE.
TWO BROADWAY OFFICES:
Downtown, Cor. Warren St. and Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown, Cor. 30th St. and Broadway, N. Y.
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BAY SHORE LONG ISLAND. | **OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st**
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
F. M. ROGERS, PROPRIETOR. | MOST FASHIONABLE RESORT ON LONG ISLAND.
A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y. GREAT SOUTH BAY AND OCEAN. FIRE ISLAND INLET. PICTURESQUE COUNTRY. BOATING, FISHING, SAILING, AND STILL WATER BATHING, DRIVES AND BICYCLING UNEQUALED.

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ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE, Adirondacks.
LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING. FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET. Golf course, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Bowling. Fine Casino for Entertainments and Dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. Opens June 20th. For information address,
After June 1st, N. Y. office, CHAS. E. LELAND, Fred. H. Scofield, Massawepie,
Metropolitan Building, New York.

ADIRONDACKS.
WAYSIDE INN AND COTTAGES,
on LAKE LUZERNE, 5 hours from New York. This delightful resort will be under the management of F. M. COLEMAN, late Proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE, New York. Open June 22d to October. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Write for terms and pamphlet.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL OPENS JUNE 24.
For rates, &c., call or address
S. PROSKEY,
1,133 BROADWAY, N. Y.
A STRICTLY REFINED FAMILY HOTEL.

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Right on Water Front. BONAIRE, L. I.
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FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay.
75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

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Before selecting vacation trip send 6c. postage to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y.

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WOMAN'S CLUB HOUSE, 104 West 41st St.—Rooms for nurse, professional women, visitors to city accommodated. Telephone.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN W. BLOCK et al. against SILAS STUART et al.
Take notice: In pursuance to a judgment duly made and entered herein, by which the undersigned was appointed receiver of all the property and effects of the defendant, Silas Stuart, William H. Ricketts, said receiver, will sell at public auction, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the accounts, bills receivable, and other outstandings heretofore due and owing by various persons to the said Silas Stuart to the highest bidder for cash. A schedule of said accounts, &c., will be presented at the time and place of said sale.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to June 7th, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 5th, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 12th, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to August 3d, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 70th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. LENA BAUM, Administratrix, DAVID S. UPDIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f8-law6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators, RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mW

DUFFY, SABINA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To Margaret Joyce, John Joyce, Michael Joyce, Mary Fox, Kate Manion, Ellen O'Brien, the heirs and next of kin of SABINA DUFFY, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Mary Fox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sabina Duffy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN C. JUDGE, Attorney for Executor, Office and P. O. Address 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je14-law6w&fy3d

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City.
mh8-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
my17-1aw6mW

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-law6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix, ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.
ap19-1aw6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-1aw6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.
je14-law6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.
ADAM RIEDEMANN, AUGUST C. KREISER, Executors.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-1aw6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City.
je28-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALISBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-law6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.
Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.
JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK, SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK, Executors.
JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-1aw6mW

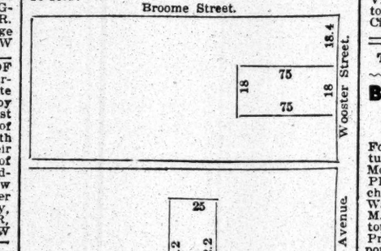
ZITZLSPERGER, ANTON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine Schleiff, Marie Langhein, Anna Reichardt, Martin Zitzlsperger, Theresa Hermesdorf, Francisca Zitzlsperger, Joseph Zitzlsperger, Maria Zitzlsperger, Ludwig Zitzlsperger, Johann Zitzlsperger, Franz Zitzlsperger, and Theresa Zitzlsperger, heirs and next of kin of ANTON ZITZLSPERGER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Mathilde Zitzlsperger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 24th, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anton Zitzlsperger, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Proponent, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy12-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.
LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR., JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY, GEORGE E. TURNURE, Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York.
je14-law6mW

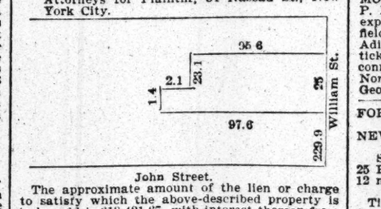
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN J. LENEHAN, plaintiff, against THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:
First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street, distant eighteen feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.
Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York.
—Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.
CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



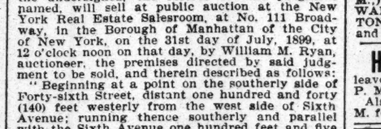
Eighty-first Street.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.
CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD P. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, J. F. Keenan, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter P. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being the 25th lot from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of William Street with the southwesterly side of Wooster Street, and running thence northwesterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Everdell, Robert Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore demised by them to John C. Brown, one (1) foot four (4) inches, and thence southeasterly along other land belonging to the said the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and demised by them to Hannah B. Merritt, ninety-seven (97) feet six (6) inches to William Street aforesaid, the place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less or the same is described on a map of this and other adjoining lots fronting on William Street belonging to said minister, elders, and deacons of said Reformed Church, which map is in their possession.
That said property is leasehold premises, and is the same as described in a certain indenture of lease recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,063, Page 368 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.
JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.
WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.



John Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,421.67, with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $452.60, with interest from June 21st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the rereree, is $1,056.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899. JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM WICKE and others, plaintiffs, against MINA DUNCAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter P. Meyer & Co., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and 140 feet westerly from the corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Everdell, Robert Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore demised by them to John C. Brown, one (1) foot four (4) inches, and thence southeasterly along other land belonging to the said the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and demised by them to Hannah B. Merritt, ninety-seven (97) feet six (6) inches to William Street aforesaid, the place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less or the same is described on a map of this and other adjoining lots fronting on William Street belonging to said minister, elders, and deacons of said Reformed Church, which map is in their possession.
That said property is leasehold premises, and is the same as described in a certain indenture of lease recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,063, Page 368 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.
JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.
WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.



and is known as No. 108 West Forty-sixth Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is ten thousand three hundred and twenty-six 25-100 dollars, with interest theron from June 13, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to about three hundred dollars, with interest, besides the expenses of this sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is two hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest thereon.—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899. WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
The 28th day of June, 1899.
The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the streets, highways, avenues, and routes in Far Rockaway, in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railway through, upon, and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, highways, and route, to wit:
Beginning at present terminus of the Long Island Electric Railway Company on Mott Avenue, running thence across Mott Avenue and private property to Grove Street; thence along Grove Street to Clark Street; thence along Clark Street to Central Avenue; thence along Central Avenue to South Street; thence along South Street to the easterly city line.
Also beginning at the corner of Central Avenue and Clark Street and running thence through Clark Street and private property to Rue de St. Felix; thence through Rue de St. Felix and private property to the ocean front.
Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions and resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 20th day of June, 1899, and approved by His Honor the Mayor of said city on the 28th day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon. All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in

COUNCIL STILL OBSTINATE

Action on Three of the Most Important Bond Issues Defeated.

TO COME UP AGAIN NEXT WEEK

Four Issues Passed Without Debate—Motion of Alderman Schneider Causes Trouble.

The obstructionists in the Council scored another victory yesterday by defeating action on three of the most important bond issues pending before that branch of the Municipal Assembly. These issues were that for the new Hall of Records, $2,100,000; that for repaving streets in all boroughs, $2,000,000, and that for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, $570,000. All these issues were made special orders for next Tuesday, when the effort to secure their passage will be renewed. Four issues, those of $500,000 for the new East River Bridge, $500,000 for water supply purposes, $10,000 for general park purposes, and $10,000 for improving Hamilton Fish Park, were passed without debate.

Vice Chairman Oakley started the fight against the obstructionists as soon as the Council convened by calling up the Long Island Water Supply bond issue, which has been before the Council for exactly one year. There was no debate. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 18 to 5, twenty-two affirmative votes being necessary to adoption. Councilmen Cassidy, (Dem., Queens,) Murray, (Tam.,) and Doyle, Ebbets, and Conly, (Dem., Brooklyn,) voted in the negative. Councilman Hyland (Tam.) refused to vote on this and the other bond issues that came up. Through Mr. Oakley's efforts, the resolution was again considered at 3 o'clock, when the same members, with the addition of Mr. French, (Dem., Brooklyn,) again voted in the negative.

The big fight of the day, however, came when the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs presented majority and minority reports on the resolution appropriating $2,000,000 for repaving. The majority reported in favor of the resolution, while the minority presented an adverse report. In the latter report the minority criticised the specifications for asphalt paving made by the Commissioner of Highways; said that the city was at the mercy of an asphalt monopoly, and that according to the specifications no one but the Trinidad Asphalt Company could compete, and that the expenditure of the $2,000,000 meant a profit of $800,000 to the company getting the contract.

In conclusion the minority report asked that the Mayor be requested to appoint a committee of three chemists from the Faculty of Columbia University and the Polytechnic Institute to analyze such specimens of crude and refined asphalt as shall be set before them with a view to determining if the prohibitory clauses in the city specifications as shown above are wise, salutary, or needful.

After a long squabble as to which report should be considered first, immediate consideration was refused to both, and the matter went over to next week. The negative votes were cast by Councilmen Cassidy, Doyle, Conley, Francisco, Ebbets, Murray, Williams, Wise, and French.

The Hall of Records bond issue of $2,100,000 gave rise to a long discussion, in the course of which Councilman Oakley threatened the Brooklyn members with retaliation in return for their votes against the resolution. The imperative necessity for a Hall of Records in the city, Mr. Oakley said, should cause all right-thinking men to vote for the appropriation.

Mr. Cassidy, the leader of the obstructionists, inquired if Mr. Oakley knew that the contract had been let to a man whose bid was $350,000 higher than the lowest bidder.

President Guggenheimer informed Mr. Cassidy that the Corporation Counsel had decided the contract to be a valid one, and said that legal action would follow any attempt to deprive the contractor of it.

The resolution was defeated. Councilmen Cassidy, Conly, Ebbets, Francisco, French, Murray, and Williams voting in the negative.

Mr. Doyle, (Dem., Brooklyn,) who has been among the most rampant of obstructionists, created a laugh by offering a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate to appropriate $8,000,000 for school sites and schoolhouses, $5,000,000 of the sum to be expended in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and the balance in Brooklyn. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Board of Aldermen spent most of the afternoon in passing ordinances for the erection of lamp posts and bay windows, and it was not until nearly the close of the session that the members gave any evidence of being alive. Alderman Schneider (Tam.) was the man who started the trouble, and he did it by moving the discharge of the Committee on Tunnels and Bridges from the consideration of the bond issue of $644,450 for a bridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue. This measure came to the board on March 28 last, and has been in committee ever since.

The moment the resolution was read Mr. Byrne (Dem., Brooklyn,) wanted to have it laid on the table. Mr. Byrne criticised Mr. Schneider's motives, and said that the committee had not had time to consider the matter fully. The motion to lay on the table was defeated, as was Mr. Schneider's motion and a motion by Mr. McInness to instruct the committee to report next week.

A motion to instruct the committee to report in two weeks prevailed, and the Aldermen adjourned, after adopting a resolution by Mr. Goodman calling upon the Mayor to have the collection of the portraits of ex-Governors of the State, in the Governor's Room, made complete.

Building Code Report Delayed.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday passed resolutions extending the time in which the Building Code Commission may report to Aug. 29. The report should have been filed on July 1.

CLAIMS UNDER THE AHEARN ACT

Police Captain Stephenson Asks $14,556.90 for Counsel Fees.

Only one claim was filed with Controller Coler yesterday, under the provisions of the Ahearn act. This claim was that of Police Captain John T. Stephenson, who asks for $14,556.90 to reimburse him for counsel fees in defending himself against fourteen indictments charging him with corrupt practices and bribery, and also against an action before the Police Commissioners to deprive him of his office. John Vincent appears as Capt. Stephenson's counsel.

Police Captain Adam A. Cross, who has filed a claim for $9,415.28, said yesterday that his action was for the purpose of recovering expenses incurred in defending himself before the Police Commissioners and not against an indictment. He had never been indicted, he said.

FIGHT FOR REINSTATEMENT.

Former Bridge Employes Ask for Writs of Mandamus.

The Civil Service Reform Association, through its counsel, Samuel H. Ordway, yesterday moved, before Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for the granting of twelve writs of mandamus to compel the reinstatement of 392 employes of the Brooklyn Bridge, who were discharged when the bridge railroad passed into the control of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. In the cases of five of the relators, their reinstatement is asked for under the veteran law of 1898.

Of the remaining seven relators each represents one class of the discharged employes. They make their claim under the new civil service law of 1898, which provides that they shall not be discharged without cause, and that the reason of their discharge shall be filed. Neither of these provisions, it is claimed, was complied with.

Deputy Corporation Counsel Carr opposed the motion for reinstatement. He contended that the positions had been abolished in good faith, and that it would mean an unnecessary expenditure of $400,000 a year by the city if the men were reinstated.

Briefs will be submitted in the case by Saturday.

M. H. Lehmaier's Bequests to Charity.

The will of Martin H. Lehmaier was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is unknown. By the terms of the will Mr. Lehmaier bequeaths several thousand dollars to charitable institutions. To Mount Sinai Hospital he leaves $2,500 for the founding of a bed in his memory. The Montefiore Home, the United Hebrew Charities, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the United Relief Works of the Ethical Culture Society receive $500 each. The residue of the estate is bequeathed to the widow of the testator.

Are all little men cold-blooded? Must be.

All the big sizes of that strongest thin stuff ever made—brown nunscloth, were gobbled up the first warm weather; nothing is left except sizes 34, 35, 36, 37, 38; and they ought not to be left long at to-day's prices—coat $1.50, vest .50, trousers $1.50.

Prices on several other blood-coolers have also slumped. Sizes, big and little:

75 white serge coats striped with blue and drab $1.50; trousers to match some, $1.50; were $9.
100 herringbone crash coats $1.50, vests .50, trousers $1.50; were $4.50, $2.00 and $3.50.
40 gray homespun coats $2.50; were $10.
125 alpaca coats $1.50; were $3 and $3.50.

All at our Prince St. store.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—James Higgins, who died in 1855, left a will in which the disposing words were: "I give all my estate, real and personal, after the payment of my debts, to my wife Rose, during her life, and then to such of my children as may then be alive, share and share alike." The testator was survived by his wife Rose, who died in 1879, and by six children, of whom Margaret married James B. Connelly in 1873, and died in 1874, intestate, leaving James B. Connelly, her only son and heir. An action brought by him against Edmund A. O'Brien and others for the partition of real estate, of which his grandfather died seized, was decided against him on the trial, and that judgment has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division. The Court holds, by Justice Landon, that this provision of the will gave to the children of the testator a remainder, which was contingent upon their surviving the testator's wife; and in the event of the death of one of the children before that time, the remainder vested in the surviving children, and the issue of the deceased child took no interest therein. The Court held there were no words in the will indicating that the word children included grandchildren.

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PRIMA FACIE CASE OF GROSS NEGLIGENCE.—When Emanuel Campe sued Levi C. Weir, as President of Adams Express Company, in the Ninth Municipal Court, for the loss of his violin, which was broken while in transit from Charlotte, N. C., to this city, he was confronted with the clause in the express receipt that the company would not be responsible "for loss or damage from breakage, or from any cause, unless in every case the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of the express company or its servants." At the end of the plaintiff's case the aid of this exemption was invoked to relieve defendant from liability, on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the damage to his violin had resulted from its fraud or gross negligence. The violin had been packed in a flannel-lined leather case, which was so padded that the instrument was immovable, and at the special request of the express company it had been inclosed in a crate, although previously it had been transported without that protection. A judgment given for the plaintiff on the trial was affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Leventritt, who gave the opinion, held that though the burden was on the plaintiff to show that the injury arose from a cause for which by the very terms of the contract the carrier was liable, the proof of the nature of the accident might afford prima facie evidence of negligence, and the Court was of opinion that in this case a prima facie case of gross negligence was established. "The defendant was apprised of the contents of the case. The violin had been frequently shipped over defendant's line without a crate and safely carried to its destination, yet on this occasion the defendant requested the adoption of a particular form of package, thus dictating a method of protection which it deemed sufficient. Notwithstanding the demonstrated adequacy of the packing, and notwithstanding obedience to the defendant's instructions, the crate and violin arrived in such a damaged and dilapidated condition as to raise the presumption of reckless handling. As the defendant offered no proof to overcome this presumption, the judgment below should not be disturbed."

***

WATERWAYS NOT INCLUDED IN "HIGHWAYS."—Julia I. De Camp, who, during her lifetime, owned the north half of Township 1 and the whole of Township 7, in what is known as the "John Brown Tract," in Herkimer County, brought an action in November, 1894, to restrain John A. Dix and Edward Thomson, composing the firm of the Moose River Lumber Company, from driving or floating logs down the north branch of the Moose River over her lands. The defendants, who in February, 1894, had purchased of Dr. Seward Webb a large quantity of soft wood timber and the stumpage rights of the Moose River watershed, in Township 8, had cut about 11,000,000 feet of timber in logs about fifteen feet in length and constructed a dam at Big Safford Creek and North Branch, in order to float these logs, and flood jams were cut out of both streams. A judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff, three years ago, in the Herkimer County Supreme Court, was affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division in April, 1897, and that decision was recently affirmed by the Court of Appeals. After the commencement of the action Mrs. De Camp died, and her husband, William S. De Camp, was substituted as plaintiff. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that the clause in the Macomb patent, reserving to the State "five acres out of every hundred acres of said tract of land for highways," did not import a reservation for waterways, and hence, did not validate, on the theory of being an appropriation of land for the purpose of the reservation, although such intent was not expressed, the act of 1851 declaring Moose River a public highway for the purpose of floating logs, and its amendment in 1894, which makes no provision for compensation to the riparian owners. The word "highways," as it is ordinarily used and understood, especially in connection with the conveyance of land, was held to have reference to the roads opened through the country upon land for the travel of persons with their animals and vehicles, and did not include streams of water or water highways. Chief Judge Parker dissented, holding that the proposition in effect asserted was that an act, broad enough to constitute a valid exercise of an existing legislative power, may, nevertheless, be set aside by a court as unconstitutional, because in its opinion the Legislature did not realize that it possessed the power, and, therefore, must be deemed not to have intended to exert it.

Phillips's Elite Directory, 1899-1900.

Phillips's Elite Directory for 1899-1900 has just been issued, and, like the twenty-five previous numbers that have been issued annually, it will be found to be a very handy volume for intending callers in this city and in the towns in this State, New Jersey, and Connecticut. It contains also a shopping guide. There are 91,000 householders' names classified by streets. The volume has 1,026 pages and is bound in brown morocco and gilt.

Belts.

White calf Belts,—turned in edges,—lined with leather, 45 cents each.

Black, patent leather Belts, 25 cents each.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Untrimmed Millinery.

The remaining stock of Straw Hats including numerous varieties of fancy braids and shapes, 25 cents each.

Sailor Hats,—rough braids or fine split straws, 75 cents each; Value $1.25 to $3.50.

Mull Hats for garden or country,—white, maize, blue, pink, heliotrope and black, $3.45 and $4.25 each.

Fine French Felt Hats for cycle or steamer,—plain, or trimmed with Oriental scarf.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

GAVE FORTUNE TO HIS WIFE

So Albert Crosby Says He Possesses Only Some "Old Clothes."

EXAMINATION IN BANKRUPTCY

Creditors in Indiana Locate Him Through a Famous Painting in a Palatial Home on Cape Cod.

The destitution of a once wealthy man, the affluence of a wife once poor, and the patient pursuit of old creditors were the elements of the story developed yesterday by the examination in bankruptcy proceedings of Albert Crosby, formerly owner of Crosby's Opera House, in Chicago, now the occupant of one of the show places of the Cape Cod country.

The examination was conducted before Referee Royal S. Crane. Julius Lehmann is trustee for the alleged bankrupt's property, and creditors were represented by Judge M. Winfield of Logansport, Ind., who is a State Senator, and by Edgar A. Fellows of 320 Broadway.

Mr. Crosby was originally a Cape Cod man. He is now portly and florid, with closely trimmed white beard, and he was attired yesterday in a suit of black broadcloth, with an old-fashioned wide-skirted coat. He was accompanied by his wife, who is evidently fifteen years or more younger than he. She is a large, fine-looking woman, with brilliant dark eyes. She was on crutches, having, she explained, a stiff knee. Mr. Crosby went from Cape Cod to Chicago in 1860. He engaged in the manufacture of ale and beer, and dealt in whisky. He founded the famous McAvoy Brewing Company. He made money very fast, and when the big fire came owned not only the brewery, but Crosby's Opera House and an art gallery, in which he had collected many American paintings, including Bierstadt's "In the Yosemite Valley."

He secured a divorce from his wife, settling a large sum of money on her, and married a young actress, also divorced, whose stage name was Georgia Garretson. She was originally Miss Sauerbach.

Mr. Crosby was on the bond of David A. Gage, City Treasurer of Chicago, who defaulted in a very large sum. By buying timber lands and making barrels in Indiana Mr. Crosby contracted debts of $30,000 in that State. Judgments were obtained against him in Indiana, and the City of Chicago also got judgment for $500,000. Then it was found that he had no assets.

On examination yesterday he said he was very fond of his second wife, and very grateful to her for saving many of his most valuable paintings at the time of the fire. Therefore he gave her property in "wads"—so to speak. Real estate, railway and brewing stocks were all turned over to her. He retained only his position as Vice President of the McAvoy Brewing Company, and in that capacity as an humble employe of a corporation in which he had no interest, drew a salary of $1,000 a month and traveled in Europe.

He and his wife remained abroad several years, and were lost sight of. Four years ago Judge Winfield, while spending a Summer on Cape Cod, was taken to Brewster to see some of the show places there. Among others was the Crosby Art Gallery. The name of Crosby is common there, and did not attract his attention, but the chief picture in the gallery, "In the Yosemite," is not common. Judge Winfield had seen it often in Chicago. Being the lawyer for the Jeroloman estate, one of the largest of the Indiana creditors, Judge Winfield immediately began suit in Massachusetts and secured judgments there against Mr. Crosby, which the Supreme Court of the State has recently affirmed.

Mr. Crosby then came to this city and, claiming residence here, filed his petition in bankruptcy. He described his assets as consisting of a few old clothes. His liabilities include $50,000 due his wife and the Indiana judgments.

Mrs. Crosby testified yesterday that she owns the estate at Brewster, has $160,000 cash in bank, mortgages for $160,000 more, real estate valued at $50,000 and furniture and paintings valued at $12,000, besides her claim for $50,000 against Mr. Crosby for advances made by her to him from time to time.

Mr. Crosby said he had owned nothing since 1875, when he gave his all to his wife. Since then he has lived by borrowing from her, he asserts. They usually spend the Winters abroad and the Summers at Brewster.

"Are you a resident of New York?" he was asked.

"Yes," he answered.

"Where do you live here?"

"Around at different hotels."

"Ever voted here?"

"Never voted anywhere in my life."

"What would you do if you wanted money and your wife was not at home?"

"That never happens. I hardly ever have any use for money."

Husband and wife were separated during their respective examinations, but their stories coincided.

Noted Indian Dies Near Gowanda.

GOWANDA, N. Y., July 11.—King Tallchief, one of the most prominent Indians on the Cattaraugus reservation, is dead from fatty embolism, the result of a fractured limb, caused by the kick of a horse.

When "catching cold" it is safest to get a doctor's prescription. One of the best of these is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Office: No. 119 Broadway.

NINETY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JULY, 1899.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $3,000,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$641,087.04
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	577,198.80
Real Estate	1,774,924.64
Loans on Stocks	128,125.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	212,350.00
Interest due and accrued	47,914.21

BONDS.

		Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000.00	$1,190,000.00
United States, 1904	5 " "	300,000.00	337,500.00
United States, 1925	4 " "	300,000.00	389,250.00
State of Georgia, Registered, 1920	3½ " "	25,000.00	26,500.00
New York City, Registered	3 " "	600,000.00	603,000.00
West Chicago Park Commissioners Special Assessment Warrants	6 " "	54,100.00	54,100.00
City of Richmond, Va., 1922	5 " "	50,000.00	56,000.00
Topeka City, Kas., Internal Improvement	6 " "	22,211.83	22,211.83
N.Y., Chi. & St. L. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., 1937	4 " "	112,000.00	119,840.00
N. Y. & Har. R. R. 1st Mtge. Reg'd, 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	104,000.00
Ohio & W. Va. Railway Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	7 " "	100,000.00	110,000.00
Dunkirk, W. & P. R'y Co. 1st Mtge Gtd., 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	102,000.00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage, 1914	7 " "	100,000.00	137,000.00
Louisville, N. A. & C. R'y Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	6 " "	100,000.00	117,000.00
West Shore R'y 1st Mtge. Gtd., Reg'd	4 " "	100,000.00	115,000.00
Jeff., Mad. & I. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., S.F., 1906	7 " "	84,000.00	95,760.00
Chic., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y Co. Consolidated Mortgage, 1930	6 " "	50,000.00	68,500.00
Va. Mid. R'y Co. Gen. Mtge Gtd. Stpd., 1936	5 " "	50,000.00	56,500.00
Cleveland Ter. and Valley R. R. Co., 1995	4 " "	50,000.00	45,000.00
Louis., Hen. & St. L. R'y Co. 1st Mtge., 1946	5 " "	25,000.00	23,250.00
Standard Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge., 1930	5 " "	50,000.00	58,000.00
Des Moines W. Wks. Co. 1st Con. Mtge., 1917	4 " "	50,000.00	40,000.00
Denver Union Water Co., 1st Mtge., 1914	5 " "	48,000.00	43,200.00

STOCKS.

7500	Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	$50 each	375,000.00	502,500.00
5000	"	Morris and Essex R. R. Co., Gtd.	50 "	250,000.00	460,000.00
2633	"	United New Jersey R. R. and Canal Co., Guaranteed	100 "	263,300.00	724,075.00
2500	"	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Co., Gtd	100 "	250,000.00	460,000.00
2500	"	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul R'y Co. Pf.	100 "	250,000.00	435,000.00
2500	"	Chi., Mil. & St. P. R'y Co. Com.	100 "	250,000.00	325,000.00
2500	"	Chi., Bur. and Quincy R. R. Co.	100 "	250,000.00	340,000.00
1500	"	Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Gtd.	50 "	75,000.00	142,500.00
1000	"	Ft. W. & Jack. R. R. Co. Pf. Gtd.	100 "	100,000.00	138,000.00
1000	"	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha Railway Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000.00	180,000.00
1000	"	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000.00	191,000.00
1000	"	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000.00	271,000.00
1000	"	Chicago & Northw. R'y Co. Pref.	100 "	100 000.00	194,000.00
1000	"	Northern Railroad of N. J.	100 "	100,000.00	93,000.00
500	"	N. Y., New Haven & Hart. R. R.	100 "	50,000.00	108.000.00
428	"	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Gtd.	50 "	21,400.00	83,460.00
500	"	Standard Gaslight Co. Preferred.	100 "	50,000.00	65,000.00
263	"	Standard Gaslight Co. Common.	100 "	26,300.00	29,982.00
200	"	Amer. Exch. Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	35,400.00
200	"	Mercantile Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	40,000.00
200	"	Nat. Bank of Commerce in N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	48,400.00
200	"	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	36,000.00
200	"	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	25,000.00
200	"	Merchants' Ex. Nat. B'k of N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	12,000.00
200	"	Nassau Bank, N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	15,200.00
400	"	National B'dway Bank of N. Y.	25 "	10,000.00	23,500.00
100	"	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	41,500.00
100	"	Nat. Bank of the Republic, N.Y.	100 "	10,000.00	19,000.00
200	"	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	15,000.00
200	"	National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	3,700.00
200	"	Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn	100 "	20 000.00	61,000.00
100	"	Long Island Loan and Trust Co.	100 "	10,000.00	25,000.00
50	"	Metropolitan Trust Co., N. Y.	100 "	5,000.00	19,500.00

$12,457,928.52

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund	4,103,223.00
Unpaid Losses	377,462.84
Unpaid Re-Insurance, and other claims	172,448.97
Net Surplus	4,804,793.71
	$12,457,928.52

Surplus as regards policy holders . . . $7,804,793.71

DIRECTORS.

Levi P. Morton, Oliver S. Carter, Daniel A. Heald, David H. McAlpin, Andrew C. Armstrong, Cornelius N. Bliss, John H. Washburn, Walter H. Lewis, Francis H. Leggett, Benjamin Perkins, Elbridge G. Snow, George H. Hartford, James B. Van Woert. Henry F. Noyes, Lucien C. Warner, Warner Van Norden, Dumont Clarke.

DANIEL A. HEALD, President.

THOMAS B. GREENE, AREUNAH M. BURTIS, } Secretaries. JOHN H. WASHBURN, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, } Vice-Presidents.

HENRY J. FERRIS, EMANUEL H. A. CORREA, WILLIAM H. CHENEY, FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, } Assistant Secretaries.

New York, July 11, 1899.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

HOME FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Will Be in Virginia at the Foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Through the efforts of the Rev. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore a home for the orphans of American soldiers and sailors is being established. The site has already been purchased, and lies among the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains at Luray, Va. Work on the buildings will be begun as soon as the requisite funds can be raised.

Among the many patrons of the undertaking are President McKinley, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Gov. Lowndes of Maryland. The subscriptions received thus far are: J. L. Kernan, $100; C. N. Belt, $100; E. B. Moore, $50; King's Daughters, $60; Mrs. R. S., $10; A. F. E., $5,000; J. Campbell, $5; Miss Cornelia Halsey, $100; Mr. Champoness, $10; Frederick Frelinghuysen, $20; Mr. Dusenbury, $25; Miss Helen M. Gould, $500; Sunshine Society, $50; Sunday school, Noank, Conn., $25; Miss Young, $25; Mr. Roberts, $10; John Wharton, $100; William Campbell, $5; Mrs. D. C. Blair, $50; Brantly Sunday school, Baltimore, $100; total, $6,335.

The proposed plan is to build ten cottages at $5,000 each, and to raise $50,000 for additions, including school shops, &c. Subscriptions may be sent to H. M. Wharton, 40 Wall Street, this city, or to A. F. Conery, Jr., 304 North Howard Street, Baltimore.

CONTRADICTS HARMON HANSEN.

F. A. Liftchild Denies that He Persecuted ex-Reformatory Inmate.

Frank A. Liftchild, a bottle manufacturer at 112 Front Street, Brooklyn, who recently caused the arrest of Harmon Hansen of Hoboken, N. J., whom he had employed, on a charge of threatening his life, denies the statements made by Hansen to the effect that Liftchild had persecuted him because he had been in the reformatory.

"The story told by Hansen," said Mr. Liftchild yesterday, "does me a great injustice. There is no truth in his statements. I have befriended instead of persecuted him, as he claims. To begin with, I secured his release from the Elmira Reformatory, and gave him employment in my shop. He remained with me some months and then left.

"Hansen claims that he was not paid the same wages as the other men in the shop, but that is untrue. He was not discriminated against in any particular. After he left my employ he continued to loiter about the building and annoy me. He made threats against my life, and otherwise so conducted himself that I could stand it no longer, and I caused his arrest.

"I have never treated Hansen unfairly or done anything to injure him. His statements to the effect that I prevented him from getting employment elsewhere by telling people that he had been in the reformatory are without foundation."

July Opportunities! | July Opportunities!

O'Neill's.

Special July Sale of Laces and Embroideries

At Half and Less than Half the usual prices!

Normandie Val Laces. Five inches wide, regular value 25c. yard, for this sale

9c. yard.

All widths from one to six inches at prices in proportion.

Mechlin Laces. Three inches wide, regular value 40c. yard, for this sale

10c. yard.

All widths from one-half to four inches at prices in proportion.

Cambric Insertion. Regular value, 15c. to 25c. yard, now on sale at

8c., 9c. and 10c. yard.

Nainsook Edges. Formerly 18c. to 40c. yard, for this sale

12c., 15c. and 20c. yard.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A Special Purchase of One Thousand Ladies' White Pique Skirts

All of this season's make and from the best Manufacturers at

These Remarkable Prices!

Ladies' White Pique Skirts, full width, entirely men tailored, regular price 1.98, for this sale

98c. each.

White Pique Skirts with two and three rows of insertion, finished with deep hem, sold earlier in the season at five dollars, for this sale

1.98 each.

We are also offering some unusual values in Shirt Waists.

All cash purchases (except Bicycles and Sewing Machines) delivered free to any Railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LIBRARY REDUCTIONS.

Mahogany Suite, . . . $70.00
(Reduced from $84.00.)

Covered with leather. Plain seats and tufted backs.

Sofa and Armchair, . . $150.00
(Reduced from $176.00.)

Covered with fine tapestry and trimmed with ooze leather Perfect in design and finish, but room must be made for later novelties.

These are merely hints of the library luxury you may now obtain below factory prices if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST
NEAR BROADWAY.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES TESTED

Thorite and Gelatin Thrown Successfully from Ordinary Guns.

EXPERIMENTS AT SANDY HOOK

Lewis Range Finder Not Affected by Blasts of Guns Fired Near By—Gen. Miles on the Ground.

The officers of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, conducted three separate tests yesterday at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook. The tests consisted of the throwing of high explosives, the firing of a new high explosive, and the testing of a steel tower and range finder. All were accounted successful.

The tests were the culmination of experiments which have been carried on for some time to determine whether or not high explosives can be thrown with safety from ordinary service guns. The experiments of this nature were conducted by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of which Gen. Miles is President. In addition to Gen. Miles the following members of the board were present: Gen. Royal T. Frank, Judge Outhwate, Capt. C. B. Wheeler of the Ordnance Department, and Lieut. I. N. Lewis.

The tests to determine whether the Lewis range finder is affected by the blasts of guns fired near by were conducted by a special board appointed by the War Department at the request of the Chief of Engineers. This board was made up as follows: Col. H. C. Hasbrook, Col. J. P. Storey, Capt. H. L. Harris of the Artillery, Capt. J. C. Ayers of the Ordnance, and Capt. Judson of the Engineer Corps.

The first trial was that of the Isham system of throwing. This consisted in the throwing of 113 pounds of explosive gelatin from the ordinary service gun. The Isham diaphragm steel shells were used. These shells are slightly longer than the ordinary. The gun was a twelve-inch of the service pattern, and the charge consisted of 415 pounds of brown powder.

At first the gun was fired out to sea. It was placed at a low angle. The shell struck the water three times, proving to the officers that in case the shell struck the water before striking the mark the charge would not explode. Four charges of explosive gelatin were next fired from a Sims-Dudley powder pneumatic gun. These charges were fired in safety, and were a success, it was said.

The greatest interest of the day, however, was centred about the experiments conducted with Dr. Tuttle's new explosive thorite. A great deal has been published about the power of this explosive, and the officers were reticent about the result of the test. The inventor was present and personally assisted in the firing of the charges. The thorite was thrown both out to sea and through plate, and it has been demonstrated that, while the effects of the explosive are terrible, it can be used in ordinary guns and fired through steel plate without exploding.

The thorite was placed in service shells and was fired from an eight-inch gun. The bursting charge varied, but when the armor-piercing shells were used the charge consisted of about twelve or thirteen pounds of explosive. The shells were fired through four-and-a-half-inch steel, and, while the plate was shattered, the charge did not go off.

The board also conducted an experiment in firing off a Vicar's Sons and a Maxim howitzer. It was fired four times with service charges. This gun is capable of firing fifteen shots a minute, but the board did not try a speed test.

These tests were finished about 4 o'clock, and the members of the board returned to the city on the Ordnance Department tug Ordnance. The officers attach considerable importance to these tests, and say that never before have such charges of high explosives been fired from service guns.

While these tests were going on the special board was conducting experiments to find out the reliability of the Lewis depression range finder and locater. The members of the board wanted to find out if the delicate instrument would be affected by the blasts of guns fired in the same locality. The tests were also to find out if the range finder could be used from the steel tower at the Hook. The tower is situated about 100 yards from the battery of twelve-inch guns. This battery was fired twice, and, according to the officers present, the finder was not affected.

Among those who attended the tests were the following representatives of the Sims-Dudley Company: Mr. Sims, Mr. Merriam, the inventor of the Merriam fuse, and Mr. Stockly, a son of the President of the company. Young Stockly served one of the guns through the Puerto Rican campaign. Inventor Isham was also present.

Walter McNeill at Home Again.

Walter J. McNeill, nine years old, of 806 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, who has been missing from his home since Sunday morning, and whose father thought he had been kidnapped, turned up safe and sound but very hungry yesterday morning. He had been sent to a store on an errand and had lost the money his mother gave him. He was afraid to go home and went to St. Mary's Park, where he remained hidden ever since.

Now's the Time to Buy

VACATION SHIRTS

for **85c.** Each.

SIX SHIRTS FOR $4.75.

Made of fine quality Madras, regular 98c., $1.35, & $1.50 grade of goods.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach. TO-DAY. 4 & 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. 8 P. M. 9 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS. Primrose & Dockstader's BIG MINSTREL FESTIVAL. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs! THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45. THE MAN in the MOON! The Grand Ballets! 500 People! Including Sam Bernard. Promenade de Luxe! 7:30 to Mid. The Aerial Magnolia Grove! B'way, 44 & 45 St. Cooled by Iced Air! The Floral Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A.M. Crystal roof protection in event of rain! IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists! Loftus! Templeton! Bonehill! Lotty!

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer Republic FOR LONG BRANCH. Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M. Lunch, Meals, etc. Fare, 75c. round trip. W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 2,463-18. THEATRICALS. 8 SHOWS DAILY.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. GREAT SUCCESS!! Kaltenborn's Orchestral Concerts. Selected Orchestra ADMISSION, of 40. Rain or Shine. With Seat, 25c. and 50c.

One Admission Price—50c.—to Theatre & Roof! CASINO! Positively TO-NIGHT! First Time! "THE ROUNDERS!" Roof To-ngt! Lederer's Roof Festivals!

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34TH ST. near B'way. MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 12:30 TO 10:45 P. M. THE GREAT KARA. GILMORE & LEONARD. FAVOR & SINCLAIR.

LION ROOF GARDEN PALACE. 110TH ST. AND WESTERN BOULEVARD. HIGH-CLASS CONCERTS.

Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace, 42 St., B'y. & 7 Av. VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN In Case of Rain, Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y. Perf. in Music Hall.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN.—McIntyre & Heath, Caron & Herbert, Elizabeth Murray & 10 Big Acts. Gen'l Adm. 25c. EVG'S, 8:30.

Baseball, Polo Grounds To-day, 4 P. M. PITTSBURG vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.